

# Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1955

VOL. XIII, NO. 27, PAGES 797-826

## REAPPORTIONMENT

**Seven States Will Gain Political  
Power Following 1960 Census**

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

**ELECTORAL REFORM**

**HOW VOTE SWITCHES  
WILL AFFECT STATES**

**PUBLIC POWER FIGHT**

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*The Authoritative Reference On Congress*

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## Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Why does Sen. Bricker want to amend the Constitution to limit the treaty power?

A--Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) says he wants to prevent treaties or executive agreements from establishing "internal law." Internal law, in Bricker's view, is "law governing the people within the United States." Under Bricker's interpretations of the treaty power, the President may use treaties to establish internal law which Congress is powerless to enact because of the Constitutional reservation of certain legislative rights to the states.

2. Q--How many recommendations did the Hoover Commission make before winding up its affairs June 30?

A--A spokesman for the Commission July 5 said the group made 314 "main" recommendations, plus "numerous corollary proposals." The Commission's final report, released June 30, broke the recommendations down this way: 50 could be implemented by executive action, 145 could be met by administrative action within government agencies, 167 would require legislation. The Commission noted that some of the recommendations fell into two of the three categories.

3. Q--Were as many bills introduced during the first six months of the 84th Congress as in the first six months of the 83rd?

A--There were more in the first half of this year. As of June 30, 10,635 measures had been introduced in the 84th Congress, compared to only 9,272 measures during the corresponding period in 1953. The 84th Congress breakdown for the House: 7,143 bills, 367 joint resolutions, 183 concurrent resolutions, 294 simple resolutions. The Senate tally: 2,397 bills, 86 joint resolutions, 45 concurrent resolutions, 120 simple resolutions.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 767ff.; (2) 691ff., 773.

### Pro and Con

India's Nehru



#### A Useful Neutral?

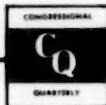
**PRO** "I think it is highly important that Nehru maintain speaking relationships with both sides. We need and can use such an intermediary with the Communist elements of the Far East." Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.)

**CON** "It appears that Mr. Nehru, instead of being neutral, has permitted himself to get into the position where he has become a broker for Soviet foreign policy." Sen. Knowland (R Calif.)

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# REAPPORTIONMENT

## Electoral Switches Following 1960 Census Should Mean Gains for Seven States, Losses for 15

Presidential ambitions of three prominent California Republicans should get a boost from this startling fact:

Their state will gain eight additional seats in Congress -- and presidential electoral votes -- in the apportionment to follow the 1960 census.

That means California will elect 38 Representatives in 1962. With its two Senators, this delegation will produce 40 electoral votes for President in 1964. Thus its political influence will begin to rival that of New York, which is slated to lose one of its 43 seats in the next apportionment and thus one of its 45 electoral votes.

These facts, which should be pleasing to the aforesaid trio -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sen. William F. Knowland, and Gov. Goodwin J. Knight -- were calculated by Congressional Quarterly on the basis of a Census Bureau projection.

This projection shows a total U.S. population of 176 million in 1960, up from 150 million in 1950. It shows California jumping from 10,586,223 in 1950 to 15,339,000 in 1960. By using this projection, and the "equal proportions" formula laid down by Congress for apportioning the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, CQ calculated the new distribution of seats.

### OTHER ESTIMATES

Other population estimates, involving different assumptions for birth and migration rates, would produce different results. But the over-all pattern of gains and losses in Congress is not likely to vary widely from the one which emerges from CQ's analysis.

Size of the House was fixed at 435 seats in 1911. Theoretically, no change in the distribution of seats need take place, if the national increase in population between censuses is distributed proportionately among the 48 states. In fact, however, some states gain much more rapidly than others. This means that other states may lose seats even though their population increases.

The average number of persons per Congressional district was some 301,000 in the 1940 census. The average rose to 345,000 after the 1950 census and will climb to an estimated 403,000 after the 1960 count.

### 15 WILL LOSE

CQ's 1960 projection shows that 26 states will hold their present number of seats, 15 others will lose and seven will gain. Only state slated to lose more than one seat is Pennsylvania, which will lose two although its population will rise from 10,498,012 in 1950 to 11,334,000 in 1960.

Biggest gain, of course, will go to California. Florida and Michigan should pick up two seats apiece, while Texas, Indiana, Arizona, and Oregon will get one each. Regionally, losses are distributed among six Eastern, five Southern, and four Midwestern states. Only region not to lose will be the West, where eight states will hold their own while three will gain.

Four states whose populations actually declined between 1940 and 1950 will show further losses in 1960, according to the Census estimate. They are Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and North Dakota. CQ's projection shows that the first three will each lose one seat.

## TREND CONTINUES

Most of the shifts slated for the next apportionment reflect long-standing population trends. A comparison between the 1910 apportionment and the projected 1960 changes shows that certain states are consistently gaining seats while others are just as consistently losing.

California is without rival in this respect. It has shot from 11 seats in 1910 to the projected 38 after 1960. Florida, during the same period, would advance from four to 10, Michigan from 13 to 20, and Texas from 18 to 23. Biggest loser would be Pennsylvania, whose 13 seats after the 1790 census climbed to a high of 36 after 1910, then began dropping to the 28 forecast for 1960.

Other losers between 1910 and 1960 would be Iowa (11 to 7), Kansas (8 to 5), Maine (4 to 2), Massachusetts (16 to 13), Mississippi (8 to 5), Missouri (16 to 11), Nebraska (6 to 3) and Oklahoma (8 to 5).

On a regional basis, this analysis shows that what the East, Midwest, and South have lost the West has gained. Twelve Eastern states, which had 136 seats in the House after 1910, will have only 122 after 1960. Twelve Midwestern states drop from 143 to 128, while 13 Southern states drop from 123 to 118. These net losses of 34 seats are picked up by

### Reapportionment: 1960 \* U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEATS GAINED OR LOST



\* BASED ON CENSUS  
BUREAU ESTIMATE

	PRESENT SEATS	SEATS AFTER 1960 CENSUS
EAST	129	122
MIDWEST	129	128
SOUTH	120	118
WEST	57	67

## How They Voted in 1950

Of the 96 Members seated when the Senate passed the Lodge-Gossett amendment in 1950, 56 are still in the Senate.

Of these, 36 voted for the amendment: Democrats Hill and Sparkman (Ala.), Hayden (Ariz.), Fulbright and McClellan (Ark.), Frear (Del.), Holland (Fla.), George and Russell (Ga.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Eastland and Stennis (Miss.), Anderson and Chavez (N.M.), Lehman (N.Y.), Kerr (Okla.), Morse (Ore.), Green (R.I.), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Magnuson (Wash.), Kilgore and Neely (W. Va.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.); and Republicans Knowland (Calif.), Williams (Del.), Smith (Maine), Saltonstall (Mass.), Thyne (Minn.), Smith (N.J.), Ives (N.Y.), Langer (N.D.), Aiken and Flanders (Vt.), Wiley (Wis.).

Fifteen voted "nay," including Republicans Millikin (Colo.), Dworshak (Idaho), Capehart and Jenner (Ind.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Malone (Nev.), Bridges (N.H.), Young (N.D.), Bricker (Ohio), Martin (Pa.), Mundt (S.D.), Watkins (Utah), McCarthy (Wis.); and Democrats Byrd and Robertson (Va.).

Of the five Senators who were not present for the 1950 vote, Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Long (D La.), and Murray (D Mont.) announced for the amendment, while Ellender (D La.) announced against. Only Senator not voting and unannounced was Johnson (D Texas).

11 Western states, which advance from 33 to 67 seats. And 27 of those added seats are in California.

## Electoral Reform

The cause of electoral reform, now once again before Congress, may win new friends in 1956, including President Eisenhower.

Population shifts have already outmoded the existing apportionment of House seats, and with it the allocation of electoral votes based on the 1950 census. The next apportionment, to be based on the 1960 census, will reflect even greater population changes. But, under the present electoral system, these shifts won't be felt until the 1964 election.

These facts emerge from a Congressional Quarterly tabulation, based on a Census Bureau estimate of the 1960 population of the 48 states, of the next apportionment.

The analysis shows that California in 1960 will be entitled to 40 electoral votes on the basis of its estimated population, but won't cast more than its



present 32 electoral votes in the 1956 and 1960 Presidential elections.

Six other states, with a current total of 77 electoral votes, should be entitled to eight additional votes by 1960. They are Florida and Michigan (two each), and Texas, Indiana, Arizona, and Oregon (one each). With California, these states now control 109 votes, but should get 16 more after 1960 on the basis of their estimated populations.

#### EISENHOWER'S OUTLOOK

President Eisenhower should be interested in this lineup. He carried all seven of these states in 1952. On the other hand, five of the nine states which gave Adlai E. Stevenson a total of 89 electoral votes should -- but won't -- lose one vote apiece by 1960. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

On March 2, Mr. Eisenhower told a press conference that abolition of the electoral college might hurt the two-party system. But population shifts seem to indicate that retention of the electoral college may hurt the Republicans more than the Democrats in 1956 and 1960.

Moreover, there is a chance that, because of the growing disparity between the electoral and popular strength of certain states, a close election in 1956 or 1960 could lead to that nightmare of reformers -- the seating of a "minority President," as happened in 1824, 1876, and 1888.

#### ACTION IN 1955?

Whether such a possibility will spur Congress to action in 1955 is another matter.

On May 19, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported a measure (S J Res 31) which would abolish the electoral college and the office of elector as such, but would retain the electoral votes which each state now casts in the same number as it has Senators and Representatives. However, these votes would be distributed among Presidential candidates in proportion to the number of popular votes they won in each state, instead of going to the high man under the present unit-rule system.

This proposal is the same as the so-called Lodge-Gossett amendment, which was passed by the Senate in 1950, 64-27, but was defeated in the House, 134-210. As of July 1, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) had announced no plans for bringing S J Res 31 to the floor for a vote.

#### JOHNSON UNRECORDED

CQ's analysis of the 1950 Senate vote on the same proposal shows that 56 of the 96 Members that year are still in the Senate. Of the 56, 36 voted

## Electoral Vote Outmoded By Population Trends

TRUE POWER OF KEY STATES  
WON'T SHOW UP UNTIL 1964

* BASED ON CENSUS BUREAU POPULATION ESTIMATE	Electoral Votes	
	NOW	AFTER 1960 * CENSUS
NEW YORK	45	44
CALIFORNIA	32	40
PENNSYLVANIA	32	30
ILLINOIS	27	27
OHIO	25	25
TEXAS	24	25
MICHIGAN	20	22
TOTALS	205	213

for the amendment, including 25 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Thirteen Republicans and two Democrats voted "nay." Of the remaining five, one Republican and two Democrats announced themselves in favor, and one Democrat opposed. Only Senator unrecorded on the proposal was Lyndon Johnson.

Proponents of S J Res 31 contend that it would serve to cut down the undue importance of the big states in Presidential elections, since no candidate could hope to win, say, all of New York's 45 electoral votes, as now occurs under the unit-rule. While this is true, it is also true that, under the next apportionment, the big states will get even more electoral votes than they now have.

According to CQ's projection, the seven largest states (New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas and Michigan), which now cast 205 votes, should have a total of 213 when the 1964 election rolls around. If the present system is retained, a candidate who carried these seven states would need only 53 additional electoral votes to win. Even under the proportional method, however, the big states would continue to offer the most votes to Presidential candidates.

## BACKGROUND ON ELECTORAL REFORM PROPOSALS

Like many of its predecessors, the 84th Congress is considering proposals to change the present method of electing the President and the Vice President, as established by the 12th Amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1804. Any change approved by Congress in 1955 probably would not affect the 1956 election, as a constitutional amendment must also secure the approval of 36 state legislatures. Nevertheless, public interest in so-called electoral reform is likely to increase as the 1956 election approaches. In this report, Congressional Quarterly summarizes the major questions involved in electoral reform, and the interrelated questions of population trends and Congressional apportionment.

### Criticism of System

Direct popular election of the President was strongly opposed by the Founding Fathers. Said Virginia's George Mason: "It were as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper character for Chief Magistrate to the people, as it would be to refer a trial of colors to a blind man." Thus they devised the system of choosing electors, equal in number to a state's Congressional delegation, who would in turn select a President and a Vice President as they saw fit.

But with the development of political parties, states took to selecting slates of electors pledged in advance to vote for party nominees. At the same time, there developed the so-called unit-rule method of awarding all of a state's electoral votes to the Presidential candidate receiving a plurality of the popular vote.

This opened the door to the possibility that a candidate who received a minority of the nation's popular vote might get a majority of the electoral vote. That has happened on three occasions in the elections of John Quincy Adams in 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and Benjamin Harrison in 1888. These "injustices" prompted the demand for electoral reform, although many other arguments have been advanced against the present system and for various alternatives. Between 1889 and 1947, a total of 123 amendment proposals were introduced. (For background, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 592.)

### MAJOR ARGUMENTS

Three principal arguments are leveled at the electoral system as it now stands:

- Although the electoral college has degenerated into a mere rubber stamp, electors are only morally bound to vote for their parties' candidates, and might choose to exercise the prerogative intended by the framers of the Constitution. In 1948, a Tennessee elector, running on both the Democratic and States Rights slates, voted for the States Rights candidate, although Tennessee gave President Harry S. Truman a plurality.

- If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives, voting by states, chooses the President from the top three. This provision runs directly counter to the principle of popular election, and could result in a deadlock in which no President is elected.

- The unit-rule system, in addition to making possible the election of a "minority President," has the effect of disfranchising millions of voters and of concentrating disproportionate power in a few large states, and in minority groups within those states.

### THE LODGE-GOSSETT AMENDMENT

In 1949, then Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass., 1937-44, 1947-53) and then Rep. Ed Gossett (D Texas, 1939-51) introduced companion measures (S J Res 2 and H J Res 2) proposing that the electoral college be abolished. Each state's electoral vote would be divided among the candidates for President in proportion to their share of the popular vote. Applied to the 1948 election in which minority candidates ran strong races, this system would have resulted in the following changes:

	Actual	Proposed
Truman	303	258.0
Dewey	189	221.4
Thurmond	39	38.6
Wallace	0	9.4

The Lodge-Gossett amendment was reported favorably by both Senate and House Judiciary Committees, but was not acted on until 1950. On Feb. 1, the Senate took up the measure, and after rejecting four amendments on roll-call votes and accepting one to make 40 percent of the electoral vote the minimum necessary to elect a candidate, approved the resolution by a 64-27 roll-call vote. Voting "yea" were 46 Democrats and 18 Republicans; opposed were four Democrats and 23 Republicans.

In the House, H J Res 2 was bottled up in the Rules Committee. On July 17, 1950, Gossett moved to suspend the rules and bring the resolution to the floor -- a motion requiring a two-thirds majority. The motion was rejected, 134-210. In favor were 86 Democrats, 48 Republicans. Opposed were 116 Democrats (chiefly from the North) and 93 Republicans. So the Lodge-Gossett amendment died in the 81st Congress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 388, 539, 560.)

### REFORM DRIVE CONTINUES

In July, 1951, the Senate and House Judiciary Committees reported companion measures (S J Res 52 and H J Res 19) similar to the Lodge-Gossett proposal. However no further action was taken by the 82nd Congress. In 1953, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee held hearings on eight proposals relating to electoral reform, but no measure was reported. Most of these proposals were re-introduced at the beginning of the 84th Congress, and seven were the subject of hearings held March 16, 18, 25, April 1 and 6, 1955, before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 367.)

These seven resolutions involve five major changes in the present electoral system:

- Direct national primaries for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President -- S J Res 9 by Sen. George A Smathers (D Fla.), and S J Res 10 by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.).

- Abolition of the unit-rule method, and election of electors by Congressional districts rather than state-wide -- S J Res 3 by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and two others. (This proposal is backed in the House by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.), and is cited as the Mundt-Coudert plan.)

- Abolition of the electoral college, and direct popular election of the President and Vice President -- S J Res 10, and S J Res 53 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

- Abolition of the office of elector, and distribution of the electoral vote in proportion to the popular vote for each candidate -- S J Res 9, S J Res 30 by Kefauver and nine others, and S J Res 31 by Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) and 19 others.

- Substitution, for the present method of the House voting by states, of a vote by Senate and House combined, in the event no candidate receives a sufficient number of electoral votes -- S J Res 3 and S J Res 31.

#### THE PROPORTIONAL METHOD

On May 19, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported S J Res 31, which is the same as the Lodge-Gossett measure passed by the Senate in 1950. It would abolish the office of Presidential elector but retain the electoral vote (equal in each state to the number of Senators and Representatives) as a counting device. This vote would be credited to all Presidential candidates in direct proportion to their popular vote, fractional numbers to be carried to three decimals. High man would win, but if no candidate won 40 percent of the electoral vote, the new Senate and House sitting jointly and voting individually, would pick the President from the two candidates having the largest electoral vote. A majority of the votes of Senate and House membership would be needed for a choice. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 588.)

According to the Committee (Senate Report No. 360, Calendar No. 364), S J Res 31 would have the following major benefits:

- Eliminate the danger of the "minority" President and the maverick elector.

- Make every popular vote count, and so break the custom of concentrating campaigns in a few key states.

- Discourage the practice of nominating candidates only from the largest states.

- Reduce the "undue influence which balance-of-power minority, pressure, or 'splinter' factions exercise in the large pivotal states and big cities."

- Preserve the rights of small states by retaining the electoral vote, which gives each state at least three votes.

- "Greatly enhance and invigorate the two-party system."

The report also undertook to refute objections that the proportional method would lead to the "proliferation of multiple parties," create a demand for the introduction of proportional representation in the election of Congress, and operate to the partisan advantage of either the Democratic or Republican Parties.

#### THE DISTRICT METHOD

To these charges may be added the argument by Sen. Humphrey and others that nothing short of direct popular election can overcome all of the inequities and dangers of the electoral system. By retaining the electoral vote, these critics say, S J Res 31 would give a few small states a larger voice than they would be entitled to on the basis of population. But as a practical matter, most observers agree with Sen. Lodge, who said in 1950 that he favored direct popular election but "realized some years ago that from a practical standpoint it is utterly impossible of accomplishment, because it diminishes the relative importance of the small states."

The Mundt-Coudert system would highlight a much greater disparity in the relative power of political units, by choosing electors in the same manner that Senators and Representatives are chosen. The current apportionment of 435 Congressional districts, based on the 1950 census, calls for an average of 345,000 inhabitants per district. In fact, however, 93 districts comprise more than 400,000 each, while 86 others have less than 300,000. In some states, the disparity in the size of districts is especially marked. Ten of Texas' 22 districts have fewer than 300,000 people, while nine have more than 400,000, according to the 1950 census. California, Florida, Michigan, and Ohio are other states with many large and small districts. South Dakota's two districts are about evenly divided areawise by the Missouri River, but the First District contains almost 500,000 persons, while the Second, with 159,000, is the smallest in the U.S.

Although some of these disparities are probably unavoidable, others are the result of "gerrymandering" by state legislatures, usually for the purpose of benefiting one party and handicapping the other. Until 1932, federal law stated that districts be "composed of a contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." Such a law might again be enacted. (For details of reapportionment following the 1950 census, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 473ff.)

As of July 1, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) had announced no plans for bringing S J Res 31 to the floor. Recapitulation of the 1950 Senate vote on the Lodge-Gossett amendment shows that 56 of the 96 Senators in office then are still sitting. Of the 56, 36 voted "yea" on final passage, including 25 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Fifteen of the 56 voted "nay," including 13 Republicans and Virginia Democrats Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson. Of the remaining five, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Russell B. Long (D La.), and James E. Murray (D Mont.) announced for the amendment, while Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) announced against. Only man in the Senate who was unrecorded was Sen. Johnson of Texas, who was absent on official business. Some of the 1950 opponents appear to have changed their minds, however. Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Sen. Byrd, who voted "nay," are among the sponsors of S J Res 31.

## Apportionment Outmoded

Substantial changes in the population of the various states since 1950 have already outmoded existing apportionment of many Congressional districts, and the inequities will grow until the next apportionment following the 1960 census. Since these inequities may make themselves felt in the 1956 and 1960 Presidential elections, whether or not the amendment embodied in S J Res 31 is adopted, CQ has estimated the changes in apportionment likely to follow the 1960 census.

The Bureau of the Census has developed several current estimates of the U.S. population by states in 1960 and 1965. After consultation with Census officials, CQ selected an estimate based on assumptions that (1) births would continue at the 1950-53 level at least until 1965, (2) internal migration would continue from 1953 to 1965 at the 1940-50 rate, and (3) the total number of men in the armed forces would remain at the current level of 3 million, with about 1 million stationed overseas. This estimate, computed by the so-called "component" method of making separate forecasts of births, deaths, and net migration, appears in Col. 3 of the chart on p. 4.

Other estimates, based on different assumptions, might show slightly different results. The Census Bureau expects shortly to revise its estimates of the 1953 population, so further changes in the 1960 figures may be expected.

### HOW SEATS ARE DISTRIBUTED

Since 1911, the size of the House of Representatives has been fixed at 435 seats, which are subject to reapportionment among the states following each census. An act of Nov. 15, 1941, set up the "method of equal proportions" for computing each state's share of seats. This method is designed to hold to a minimum the difference in the average number of persons per Representative in any two states. This is how it works:

- The first 48 seats are assigned one to each state, since the Constitution says every state must have at least one Representative.
- The population of each state is multiplied by a series of multipliers taken from a previously computed table.
- The products of these multiplications are arranged in order of size, beginning with the largest, to form what is known as a priority list.
- Seats numbered 49 through 435 are then distributed according to this priority list.

(For a more detailed explanation and examples, see Floyd M. Riddick, "The United States Congress Organization and Procedure," pp. 6-10.)

Using this method, CQ computed the estimated 1960 apportionment shown in Col. 6 of the chart. Although accurate in itself, the apportionment depends for its validity on the population estimate. Variations from the estimate could change the priority list, in which case certain states might fare better or worse than the CQ estimate.

### WHAT THE ESTIMATE SHOWS

According to the CQ projection, in an apportionment based on the 1960 census, 26 states would hold their present seats, 15 states would lose seats and seven would gain. Leading the gainers would be California, slated to pick up eight seats. Florida and Michigan would get two each, and Texas, Indiana, Arizona and Oregon one each. Of the losers, only one is scheduled to lose more than one seat -- Pennsylvania, which would drop two.

Three states due to lose one seat each are expected to show an absolute drop in population, as they did from 1940 to 1950. They are Arkansas, Mississippi and Oklahoma. North Dakota is also expected to drop slightly, but should not lose a seat. Regionally, losses are distributed among six Eastern states, five Southern states and four Midwestern states. Only region which should not lose is the West where eight states would hold their own and three would gain. The table shows regional shifts since the 1910 census (apportionment after census year):

	1910	1940	1950	1960
East	136	133	129	122
Midwest	143	131	129	128
South	123	122	120	118
West	33	49	57	67
	435	435	435	435

Largest gain for any state between the 1910 and the estimated 1960 apportionments would be registered by California -- from 11 to 38 seats. Florida would move from four to 10, Michigan from 13 to 20 and Texas from 18 to 23 seats. Biggest loser would be Pennsylvania, from 36 in 1910 to 28 in 1960.

### EFFECTS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Most obvious conclusion to be drawn from this projection is that, with the 1960 apportionment, California's influence in national politics -- including the nomination and election of Presidential candidates -- will rival that of New York's. Secondly, although proponents of S J Res 31 (which retains the electoral vote) argue that it would diminish the importance of the big states, the 1960 apportionment will actually increase the electoral strength of the seven largest states (figures represent electoral vote -- number of Representatives plus two Senators each):

	1950	1960
New York	45	44
California	32	40
Pennsylvania	32	30
Illinois	27	27
Ohio	25	25
Texas	24	25
Michigan	20	22
Totals	205	213

Under the unit-rule system, the Presidential candidate of 1964 who won a popular plurality in all seven states would need only 53 additional electoral votes to win. Even under S J Res 31, he would have to concentrate on these most populous states. But nothing short of direct popular election will give the voters of California a fair share of influence in Presidential elections until 1964.

# CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT WILL SHIFT AGAIN

States	Population			Apportionment			Net Change
	1 1940	2 1950	3 1960 *	4 1940	5 1950	6 1960 **	7 1950-60
ALABAMA	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,270,000	9	9	8	-1
ARIZONA	499,261	749,587	1,167,000	2	2	3	+1
ARKANSAS	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,851,000	7	6	5	-1
CALIFORNIA	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,339,000	23	30	38	+8
COLORADO	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,614,000	4	4	4	--
CONNECTICUT	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,410,000	6	6	6	--
DELAWARE	266,505	318,085	410,000	1	1	1	--
FLORIDA	1,837,414	2,771,305	4,107,000	6	8	10	+2
GEORGIA	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,848,000	10	10	10	--
IDAHO	524,873	588,637	664,000	2	2	2	--
ILLINOIS	7,897,241	8,712,176	9,886,000	26	25	25	--
INDIANA	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,651,000	11	11	12	+1
IOWA	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,733,000	8	8	7	-1
KANSAS	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,137,000	6	6	5	-1
KENTUCKY	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,034,000	9	8	8	--
LOUISIANA	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,200,000	8	8	8	--
MAINE	847,226	913,774	977,000	3	3	2	-1
MARYLAND	1,821,244	2,343,001	2,988,000	6	7	7	--
MASSACHUSETTS	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,283,000	14	14	13	-1
MICHIGAN	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,980,000	17	18	20	+2
MINNESOTA	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,288,000	9	9	8	-1
MISSISSIPPI	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,165,000	7	6	5	-1
MISSOURI	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,305,000	13	11	11	--
MONTANA	559,456	591,024	661,000	2	2	2	--
NEBRASKA	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,396,000	4	4	3	-1
NEVADA	110,247	160,083	249,000	1	1	1	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE	491,524	533,242	568,000	2	2	1	-1
NEW JERSEY	4,160,165	4,835,329	5,784,000	14	14	14	--
NEW MEXICO	531,818	681,187	903,000	2	2	2	--
NEW YORK	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,730,000	45	43	42	-1
NORTH CAROLINA	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,551,000	12	12	11	-1
NORTH DAKOTA	641,935	619,636	619,000	2	2	2	--
OHIO	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,444,000	23	23	23	--
OKLAHOMA	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,160,000	8	6	5	-1
OREGON	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,983,000	4	4	5	+1
PENNSYLVANIA	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,334,000	33	30	28	-2
RHODE ISLAND	713,346	791,896	886,000	2	2	2	--
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,349,000	6	6	6	--
SOUTH DAKOTA	642,961	652,740	686,000	2	2	2	--
TENNESSEE	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,611,000	10	9	9	--
TEXAS	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,452,000	21	22	23	+1
UTAH	550,310	688,862	871,000	2	2	2	--
VERMONT	359,231	377,747	399,000	1	1	1	--
VIRGINIA	2,677,773	3,318,680	4,029,000	9	10	10	--
WASHINGTON	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,981,000	6	7	7	--
WEST VIRGINIA	1,901,974	2,005,552	2,013,000	6	6	5	-1
WISCONSIN	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,849,000	10	10	10	--
WYOMING	250,742	290,529	341,000	1	1	1	--
Totals ***	131,006,184	149,895,183	175,156,000	435	435	435	

\* As estimated by U. S. Census Bureau. For full explanation, see page 3.

\*\* As calculated by Congressional Quarterly, using official formula cited on page 3.

\*\*\* Total excludes population in District of Columbia.





## Pressures on Congress

### In This Section...

- Public vs. Private Power Dispute
- Profiles of Power Lobbies
- Lobbyist Registrations

### POWER LOBBIES

Private power interests may not win the war over public vs. private development of power, but they have been winning some of the battles.

Their latest victory came June 30 when the Hoover Commission urged the government to "eliminate the inequities" in federal power policies. As matters stand, the Commission added, taxpayers are "subsidizing" federal power projects.

This criticism, long voiced by private power interests, prompted a vigorous dissent by Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), a Commission member. The group's "one impelling consideration," Holifield said, "seems to be the willingness to stop federal power development for the sake of the private utilities."

Private power interests have, in fact, been generating a high-voltage campaign to influence legislative sentiment in the waning days of the 84th Congress. But so has an equally aggressive bloc composed of labor unions, municipal and cooperative power interests, farm and civic groups.

#### STAKES ARE HIGH

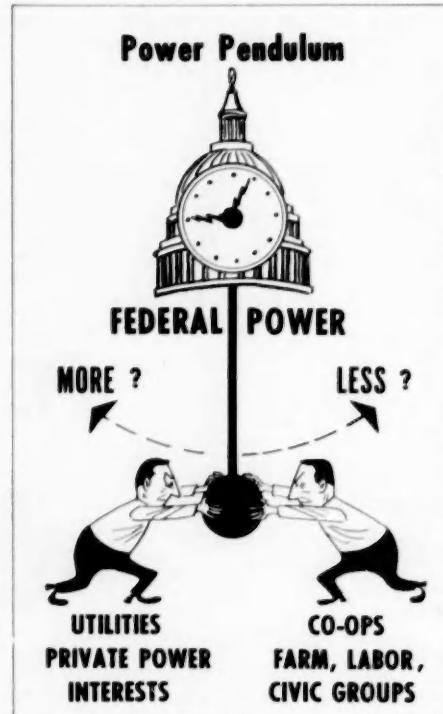
One side wants to continue the swing of the pendulum, started during New Deal days, toward greater government participation in power projects. Private groups want to hasten the pendulum in the other direction. Policies created during the 84th Congress may determine the pattern of power development for years to come.

Currently, the edge seems to go to the private interests. Recent developments in the Dixon-Yates controversy, however, could alter the picture.

President Eisenhower June 30 ordered the Budget Bureau to re-examine the proposed Dixon-Yates contract. The pact would permit a private utility group to construct a plant at West Memphis, Ark., to feed electricity into the Tennessee Valley Authority system. The City of Memphis, Tenn., which would use most of the new power supply, June 23 had notified TVA it would construct its own power generator rather than take Dixon-Yates electricity.

Mr. Eisenhower said July 6 that he would cancel the Dixon-Yates contract if it were established that there are no legal barriers to construction of such a plant by Memphis.

The Senate also noted Memphis' decision. In passing the Public Works Appropriation bill (HR 6766) on July 5, it accepted a committee recommendation that \$6.5 million for a power line to the proposed Dixon-Yates plant be withheld if Memphis makes a commitment to build its own plant within 90 days.



Earlier, the House, followed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, defeated an attempt to earmark the \$6.5 million for a down payment on proposed TVA generating units at Fulton, Tenn. This move was intended to forestall the Dixon-Yates contract.

The loudest Washington voice for the utility bloc is that of the National Association of Electric Companies, NAEC, which coordinates the lobby efforts of 100 companies, has lined up public relations agencies to conduct two nationwide "educational" campaigns.

#### HEAVY SPENDERS

NAEC, whose president, P. L. Smith, says Congress "is getting tired of subsidy giveaways to public power forces," reported spending \$29,610.29 to influence legislation during 1955's first quarter.

A leader of the public-power bloc, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, reported spending \$67,073.64, more than any other lobby, during the first quarter of 1955. NRECA is the kingpin of the Electric Consumers Information Committee, a clearing-house for groups stimulating grass-roots activity in favor of public power.

Other groups active in the public-power campaign include the American Public Power Association, various CIO and AFL unions, Citizens for TVA, Inc., and the National Farmers Union.



## Fact Sheet

# HOW GROUPS LINE UP ON U.S. POWER POLICY

U.S. power policy is under scrutiny as Congress considers issues arising from the basic problem of public vs. private power development. Pressure on Congress is being exerted by groups espousing or opposing the idea of federal power development.

## Power Issues

A run-down of major power issues, showing the major questions and the arguments on both sides:

### DIXON-YATES

On June 16, 1954, President Eisenhower ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to conclude a contract with a power combine made up of Middle South Utilities, Inc. (Edgar H. Dixon, president) and the Southern Company (Eugene A. Yates, chairman). The combine was to build a plant at West Memphis, Ark., and deliver electricity to the Tennessee Valley Authority for distribution to consumers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 538ff.)

In 1955, the Administration proposed an appropriation to link the proposed Dixon-Yates plant with the TVA system. The House Appropriations Committee recommended that, instead, the \$6.5 million be given to TVA for a start on a \$90 million generating plant at Fulton, Tenn. The House rejected the Committee proposal. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 680, 698ff, 708, 718, 781, 782.)

The City of Memphis June 23 notified TVA it would construct its own plant. President Eisenhower June 30 ordered the Dixon-Yates contract re-examined and July 6 said it would be cancelled if there were no legal barriers to construction of a plant by Memphis. Meantime the Senate July 5 passed the Public Works Appropriation (HR 6766) with the transmission line funds but stipulated that the \$6.5 million be withheld if Memphis made a commitment to build its own plant in 90 days.

### HELLS CANYON

Proponents of a high, multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon are backing a bill (S 1333) introduced by Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D Ore.) and 29 others. S 1333 would authorize construction of a \$500 million dam by the federal government. Opponents of the bill are backing an application by the Idaho Power Co. to the Federal Power Commission to build three low-level dams on the Snake River instead of the single high dam. (For background and arguments, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 433ff.)

An FPC examiner recommended that the Idaho Power Co. be authorized to build a dam at the Brownlee site, but rejected the firm's applications to build at two other sites. The recommendations were condemned by both public and private power interests. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee June 8 approved S 1333. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 543, 673.)

### NIAGARA DEVELOPMENT

Questions of development of Niagara River power were discussed during House Public Works Committee hearings which ended June 10. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 710.)

Private forces seek approval of S 6, introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.); HR 142, by Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.); and HR 420, by Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.). These bills outline plans to develop the Niagara by private enterprise.

Public power groups are pushing two bills -- S 1823, introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and 16 others, and HR 5878, by Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.). Both would authorize public development by the New York State Power Authority and provide preference for power purchases by public and cooperative systems.

Public power forces say S 1823 and HR 5878 have "adequate provisions for development by a public agency, together with marketing of the power under the traditional public and cooperative agency preference conditions." Private power companies retort that private development is the only way power from Niagara "can be made available equally and fairly to all the people without favor and special privilege."

### HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government June 30 criticized "inconsistencies" in federal power policies involving justification of projects, power sale rates, and interest rates.

The Commission said "less than 10 percent" of the U.S. population would benefit from power programs which "the federal taxpayer is subsidizing." Its power task force, said the Commission, "insists" that rates should be charged "which recover the actual (federal) costs." It also said the projects should pay local taxes equal to private utility payments. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 773.)

The Commission said it did not "entertain the idea of the sale of dams and their powerhouses," but recommended that private utilities "be permitted to purchase a fair share of federal power; that no further building of transmission lines be undertaken where such...service can be provided by non-federal agencies." (For Commission background, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 691ff.)

## Power Pressure Groups

Six groups have been particularly active on power issues during the 84th Congress. Two of these -- the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the National Association of Electric Companies -- are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and reported 1954 spending. NRECA, NAEC, and the American Public Power Association have registered agents under the Act. Profiles of the six groups:

### NRECA

NAME -- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Founded -- 1942.

MEMBERSHIP -- 928 rural electric cooperatives, public power districts, and public utility districts with 3,652,989 "connected members."

PURPOSE -- The "advancement and development of rural electrification in the U.S. ...for the mutual benefit of the patrons of the Association and their patrons, as ultimate consumers."

PRESIDENT -- Jack E. Smith, manager, Mecklenburg Electric Cooperative, Chase City, Va.

GENERAL MANAGER -- Clyde T. Ellis.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR -- Dr. Clay L. Cochran. Four others have registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING, 1954 -- \$83,325.92.

PUBLICATION -- Rural Electrification Magazine, monthly.

#### PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION

NAME -- American Public Power Association, 1757 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Founded -- 1940.

MEMBERSHIP -- "800 municipally owned electric utility systems, public utility districts, state and county owned electric systems, and rural electric cooperatives."

PURPOSE -- "To promote the efficiency of publicly owned electric systems; to achieve greater cooperation and protect the interests of publicly owned utilities."

PRESIDENT -- W. E. Hooper, general manager, City Power, Water and Gas Department, Sheffield, Ala.

GENERAL MANAGER -- Alex Radin.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Northcutt Ely, general counsel. Two others have registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

PUBLICATIONS -- Public Power, monthly magazine, and a newsletter, weekly.

#### ELECTRIC CONSUMERS

NAME -- Electric Consumers Information Committee, 1303 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Founded -- 1952.

MEMBERSHIP -- 24 farm, labor, and power organizations:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL; American Public Power Association; Citizens for TVA, Inc.; Communications Workers of America, CIO; Congress of Industrial Organizations; Cooperative League of the United States of America; International Association of Machinists, AFL; International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, AFL; International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, AFL; International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, CIO; Minnesota Association of Cooperatives; Missouri Basin Electric Consumers Association; National Farmers Union; National Hells Canyon Association; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Northeast Electric Consumers Conference; Northeastern Association of Electric Cooperatives; Northwest Public Power Association; Public Affairs Institute; Tennessee Valley Public Power Association; Textile Workers Union of America, CIO; United Automobile Workers, CIO; and United Steel Workers of America, CIO.

PURPOSE -- "To achieve and maintain an abundant supply of low-cost electric power for all the people of the U.S."

CHAIRMAN -- Clyde T. Ellis, general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

PUBLICATION -- Electric Consumers Information weekly newsletter to members.

#### HELLS CANYON ASSOCIATION

NAME -- National Hells Canyon Association, 1135 S.E. Salmon, Portland, Ore. Founded -- 1953.

MEMBERSHIP -- 20 organizations and 2,100 individuals. The organizations are as follows:

Baker County (Ore.) Commercial Club; Clark County (Wash.) Public Utilities District; Columbia River Development League; Idaho-Oregon-Washington Hells Canyon Association; Idaho Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Idaho State Federation of Labor; Local 18, International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, (Ind.); Montana Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Montana State Federation of Labor; Northwest Public Power Association; Oregon Industrial Council Union, CIO; Oregon Public Utilities Districts Association; Oregon Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Oregon State Farmers Union; Oregon State Federation of Labor; Oregon State Grange; Southwest Washington Public Utilities Commissioners Association; Washington Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Washington State CIO Council; and Washington State Federation of Labor.

PURPOSE -- "To encourage and promote the development of land and water resources of the Pacific Northwest; to encourage...construction of a multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River."

PRESIDENT -- James T. Marr, executive secretary, Oregon State Federation of Labor.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY -- Mrs. Kay Meriwether (D), member of Oregon legislature.

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE -- George H.R. Taylor, research statistician.

PUBLICATIONS -- Hells Canyon News, monthly newsletter.

#### NAEC

NAME -- National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Founded -- 1945.

MEMBERSHIP -- 100 electric companies.

PURPOSE -- "To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses...to keep the public...informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry."

PRESIDENT -- P. L. Smith.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- O.L. Norman, assistant to the president. Fifteen others have registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING, 1954 -- \$110,537.14.

PUBLICATIONS -- Membership newsletter, weekly; occasional pamphlets on power issues.

#### OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to the legislative activity sponsored by the preceding six groups, a New York City public relations firm, Bozell and Jacobs, Inc., of 2 W. 45th St., is conducting a campaign known as the Electric Companies' Public Information Program. This program was begun in 1949 and is sponsored by 80 electric companies, many of which belong to the NAEC. Chairman of the program's steering committee is H. B. Sargent, president, Arizona Public Service Co.

N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., an advertising firm located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., places private-power ads with newspapers, radio and television stations. The program was begun in 1940 to combat "socialism."

## LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Insurance, sugar, natural gas, banks and private property in foreign countries were among the legislative interests of the eight registrants filing between June 21-July 1 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Individuals who registered included:

Robert J. Bird	Joseph H. Colman
Monroe Butler	Edward Falck
	Frank C. Staples

One law firm -- Ginsburg, Leventhal, & Brown -- also registered.

**EMPLOYER** -- American Molasses Co., 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- FRANK C. STAPLES, vice president, 168 Aspen St., Floral Park, N.Y. Filed 6/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment and extension of the Sugar Act of 1948. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 64ff.) Expenses -- "Not...more than \$100."

**EMPLOYER** -- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc., 4 Irving Pl., New York 3, N.Y. and others.

Registrant -- EDWARD FALCK, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Consultant and legislative representative in connection with amendments to the Natural Gas Act." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 186ff., 776.)

Compensation -- "\$6,250 per quarter, plus out-of-pocket expenses."

Previous Registration -- March 31, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 357.)

**EMPLOYER** -- First Bank Stock Corp., 400 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- JOSEPH H. COLMAN, attorney, 1300 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed 6/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest" is "bank holding company legislation.... Specific interest is the Spence bill, HR 6227," to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies.

**EMPLOYER** -- The Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

Registrant -- ROBERT J. BIRD, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/29/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Insurance company tax bill." This bill has not yet been introduced. Bird told CQ July 5 he expected a bill to be introduced in about a week.

Previous Registration -- June 4, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 682.)

**EMPLOYER** -- The Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

Registrant -- ROBERT J. BIRD, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Insurance company tax bill."

**EMPLOYER** -- Society to Study Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries, Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany.

Registrant -- GINSBURG, LEVENTHAL, & BROWN, attorneys, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property" in the U.S. to owners in Germany. The property was

taken over by the U.S. during World War II. No single bill has yet been introduced to accomplish such return.

Compensation -- "\$6750 received on Dec. 31, 1954, for all services, including services other than" lobbying.

**EMPLOYER** -- The Superior Oil Co., 930 Edison Building, Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Registrant -- MONROE BUTLER, Room 1009, 417 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 3, Calif. Filed 6/30/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting oil industry." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 327ff.)

**EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- None listed. Filed 6/30/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar."

Compensation -- \$671.26 a month.

Previous Registration -- Harold Burke, who signed the registration form, registered Feb. 11, 1947, as a lobbyist for the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 761.)

## REGISTRATION AMENDMENT

Edward Falck, who registered with Ruth M. Falck March 31, 1955, listed his employer as Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, N.Y. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 357.) On June 28 Falck filed an amended preliminary report accompanied by a letter, dated June 27, directed to Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the House. Falck wrote that he had been advised by Consolidated Edison Co. that "arrangements have been made with a group of gas distribution companies which desired to join...in retaining me as a consultant and legislative representative in connection with amendments to the Natural Gas Act. My total fee and expenses will be the same as stated in my preliminary report." He listed the gas distribution companies and the portion of his fee each would pay as follows:

Bridgeport Gas Light Co., 815 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn., 2 percent.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., South Rd., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1.5 percent.

Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., 116 S. Third St., Richmond, Va., 1.5 percent.

The Connecticut Light & Power Co., P.O. Box 2010, Hartford 1, Conn., 3.5 percent.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Pl., New York 3, N.Y., 32.5 percent.

Delaware Power & Light Co., 600 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del., 1.5 percent.

The Hartford Gas Co., 233 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn., 3 percent.

Lynchburg Gas Co., 600 Main St., Lynchburg, Va., 0.5 percent.

Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y., 8 percent.

New Haven Gas Co., 80 Crown St., New Haven, Conn., 3 percent.

New York State Electric & Gas Corp., 507 Cayuga Heights Rd., Ithaca, N.Y., 5 percent.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 300 Erie Blvd. W., Syracuse 2, N.Y., 14.5 percent.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., 89 East Ave., Rochester 4, N.Y., 6.5 percent.

Rockland Light & Power Co., 10 N. Broadway, Nyack 2, N.Y., 1.5 percent.

Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C., 15.5 percent.



### LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Senate Democrats and Republicans wrangled on the Senate floor June 29 and June 30 about the progress of the President's legislative program following an exchange between the President and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

Johnson said June 28 that the "legislative program is in good shape." President Eisenhower June 29 stated that Congress had failed to act on many of his proposals vital to the nation. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 773-4.)

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said that the President should thank Johnson for pushing so much of his program through the Senate. Democrats Stuart Symington (Mo.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), W. Kerr Scott (N.C.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) from the Senate floor praised Johnson's leadership.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) accused the Democrats of "trying to climb on the Eisenhower bandwagon," and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said that by opposing parts of the President's program the Democrats have demonstrated "the need for the election of a Republican Congress" in 1956. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said "the final test will be what is done by Aug. 1, when we quit."

### HARRIMAN FOR PRESIDENT?

Democratic National Committeeman Carmine G. DeSapio said July 3 that the New York delegation, as it did in 1952, will support Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) for the Democratic Presidential nomination at the 1956 party convention. Harriman is "well qualified" for any office, said DeSapio. He also named several other leading Democrats as possible Presidential nominees. Harriman himself is on record as favoring Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination. DeSapio said that the nomination is "not in the bag for anybody" and added that the Presidency is so important that no one should be "coy" about seeking his party's nomination.

Richard H. Balch, outgoing New York State Democratic chairman, said June 28 that "nothing would make me happier than to see Gov. Harriman called to be our party's standard-bearer in the 1956 Presidential election."

### SEGREGATION

A Federal District Judge ruled July 1 that Negroes cannot be barred from the University of Alabama because of their race.

The school board of Norfolk, Virginia's largest city, announced July 1 that it intended to uphold and abide by the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, but that it could not change its policies until there have been changes in the state law. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 772.)

### POLITICAL BRIEFS

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said June 27 that some Southern Democrats merely "pose as Democrats" and "do nothing but contribute disharmony and disunity within our party" while seeking "to strengthen the Republican Party." But the Democratic Party can not and will not do anything about these nominal members, said Butler. "We...have no sanctions which we could impose on them," he stated.

The Republican National Committee announced July 4 that the Eisenhower Administration has appointed 85 women, a record number, to high public office during the past two and one-half years. Record numbers of women are also serving in elective office, with 17 in Congress and 308 in state legislatures, the Committee stated.

Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) said June 28 that partisanship is dying in America, and that voters now check into a party's methods, standards and conduct before voting for its nominees. He said that he did not know yet whether he would support President Eisenhower in 1956, as he did in 1952, because he does not know yet who will be the Democratic Presidential nominee.

### STATE ROUNDUP

**NEBRASKA** -- The State Supreme Court, with all seven members concurring, July 1 affirmed a ruling of Jackson B. Chase (R), former federal district judge and now a U.S. Representative, that an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting union shop agreements takes precedence over the Federal Railway Labor Act, which permits the union shop contract.

**NEW YORK** -- Gov. Averell Harriman (D) announced July 3 his approval of a contract for the sale of state-generated power from the St. Lawrence River to the Aluminum Company of America. The contract as originally drawn was approved by the State Power Authority, but it was later modified at the insistence of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D) and others who claimed it was unduly favorable to Alcoa. The modifications reduced the length of time Alcoa will be served and the amount of power going to Alcoa, and eliminated a provision which labor unions contended might require the state to engage in strike-breaking activities. Lehman called the modified contract "a vast improvement" over the original proposal but said it was "not ideal and altogether satisfactory from the viewpoint of public power policy."

**WISCONSIN** -- LeRoy Gore, who led an unsuccessful movement last year to recall Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R), said July 4 that he is quitting the Republican Party because the Wisconsin Republican convention endorsed McCarthy last month. Gore said that he might be persuaded to run against McCarthy in 1958 if his doing so would insure defeat of McCarthy. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 220, 772.)





## Around the Capitol

### LYNDON JOHNSON STRICKEN

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) was hospitalized July 2 after suffering a heart attack. Dr. James C. Cain July 6 said it might be six months before it could be determined if Johnson could ever resume his duties or engage in rigorous political campaigning.

Dr. Cain said Johnson, 46, was suffering from a coronary occlusion with a "severe to moderately severe myocardial infarction." He said Johnson would remain at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital for about a month, then after another month of rest at his Washington home, would be permitted to return to his Texas ranch for further rest.

Johnson had resumed his post March 8 after a six-week absence due to an operation for a kidney stone. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 250.)

### WATER RESOURCES, POWER

The report of the task force on water and power of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, released June 30, urged the sale, lease, or transfer of the government's power plants along with townsites and related buildings. (For Commission report, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 773.)

The task force declared that federal power development "has become unbusinesslike and wasteful, and is using the tax money of all for the benefit of the few."

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) denounced the proposals as "useless if not dangerous," and charged that 20 years of private-power company propaganda have been invested with the dignity of a government report.

Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell July 3 said that "pursued to its ultimate end, ...Holifield's philosophy would result in the complete domination of the economic and social life of the nation by a powerful centralized government."

### HOOVER RECOMMENDATIONS

Former President Herbert Hoover June 30 said "somewhere about \$15 billion" could be returned to the Treasury, the budget could be balanced, and taxes cut if the recommendations made by the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government were adopted. The Commission filed its final report June 30. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 773.)

### EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Harold E. Stassen July 1 said in his final report as head of the Foreign Operations Administration that Western countries increased trade in non-strategic materials with Communist countries by 24 percent during the previous year. But, he added, "prospects are not bright" for a further increase in 1955. Stassen's report reviewed the West's program of trade controls during the final six months of 1954. (For trade background, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 525ff.)

### Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower July 6 told his 73rd news conference an increase from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour in the nationwide minimum wage still was high on the list of his wanted legislation. The \$1 an hour minimum passed by the Senate was more than was needed at this time, he said, but he declined to indicate if he would veto a \$1 minimum.

The President also said:

He did not think it would be necessary for Congress to extend its session in order to complete action on his legislative program.

He did not think antisegregation restrictions should be written into the proposed school construction program because segregation was a separate problem on which the Supreme Court already had acted.

He would cancel the Dixon-Yates pact if it was established there were no legal barriers to construction of a generating plant by Memphis, and regarded the decision of Memphis to construct the plant as in line with his philosophy of local responsibility for power where other factors were not involved.

### LADEJINSKY VINDICATED

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson July 2 said he had ordered Agriculture Department records expunged of his finding that Wolf Ladejinsky failed to meet security requirements. Ladejinsky, in South Vietnam, said Benson's action was a "belated but happy vindication of the principles of justice and fairplay on which American democracy rests." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 13ff.)

### CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

#### AIR POWER

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) July 1 renewed a June 28 request that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson answer 12 questions about the relative strength of U.S.-Russian airpower. Wilson June 30 told Jackson the questions could be answered only in secret, and already had been given to appropriate Congressional committees.

#### CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), acting majority leader, July 5 said "there is no reason to believe the adjournment will be delayed" because of the illness of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Clements predicted an adjournment "sometime early in August."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), following a July 5 conference with President Eisenhower, predicted adjournment by July 30.



(July 1-7)

## Committee Roundup

### In This Section...

- Public Housing Legislation Held Up
- Social Security Revisions Proposed
- House Group Votes \$1 Minimum Wage
- Interior Department Backs Power Stand
- Senate Committee Begins Customs Study
- SBA Security Officer Defends Actions
- Reserve Study Started By Senate
- Dixon-Yates Contract Hearings Continue
- Auto Dealers Back "Bootleg" Sales Ban
- House Unit Continues Sugar Hearings

### Action

#### HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- July 1 voted against granting a rule and allowing the House to consider an amended bill (S 2126) to authorize a federal housing program. The House Banking and Currency Committee June 23 approved S 2126. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.)

The Rules Committee refused to clear the bill by a 6-6 vote, thus leaving it in Committee. Two Democrats -- Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.) -- joined four Republicans -- Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Harris Ellsworth (Ore.), and Henry J. Latham (N.Y.) -- in voting against clearing S 2126.

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) led several Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee in urging the Rules Committee to hold up the public housing measure. Wolcott said the White House told him the President was dissatisfied with S 2126 because it omitted a provision limiting public housing occupancy to persons displaced by slum clearance and urban development.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Allen July 2 said he voted against clearing S 2126 because "while the President...is still for public housing, I haven't heard whether he is for or against this bill (S 2126). All I know is that it wasn't what he asked for."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) July 5 said the only way of getting the bill to the House would be for the Rules Committee to reverse itself. He said: "If the Republican leadership and the Republican Administration can get one vote on the Rules Committee it looks like we can get a housing bill. Otherwise it looks like we might not."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said "we'll get a housing bill before we're through." He said the GOP leadership had not yet taken a stand on the measure, but said the Senate version never would pass the House.

#### TOBACCO STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 7 reported a resolution (S J Res 75 -- S Rept 704) to authorize the Agricultural Research

Service of the Department of Agriculture to undertake a broad study of a program of tobacco research including tobacco production, utilization, and marketing. The outline of the proposed study would be submitted to Congress by Jan. 1, 1956.

#### AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 7 reported a bill (S 2253 -- S Rept 767) to reemphasize trade development in the disposal abroad of U.S. agricultural surpluses.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was based on hearings held by the Surplus Disposal Subcommittee. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.) S 2253 would amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 120ff.)

PROVISIONS -- As approved, S 2253 would:

Strike a provision that surplus commodity sales or trades be "in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States."

Increase from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion the amount of surplus agricultural commodities that could be sold to friendly nations for foreign currencies.

Establish this \$1.5 billion as an objective to be reached as soon as possible, and state it should not be apportioned by year or by country.

Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the kinds and amounts of commodities to be sold or bartered, the nations with whom agreements would be negotiated, and the funds and commodities that could be accepted.

Eliminate from existing law provisions that half of all sales be transported in U.S.-owned ships.

#### MORGENTHAU DIARY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 3 released additional excerpts from the diary of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., relating to the late Harry Dexter White, former Treasury aide accused of being a Communist informer. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 709.)

Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said the excerpts showed White was "in a much more powerful position with the Treasury than has been generally understood." Eastland said White "had a worldwide commercial espionage system reporting to him... (and) an effective political intelligence network."

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- July 6 agreed on amendments to the social security laws to be included in a bill being drafted by the Committee. Closed hearings were held earlier. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 745.)

Proposals agreed to by the Committee majority would:

Continue benefit payments to disabled children above age 18.



Reduce the eligibility age for women from 65 years of age to 62.

Provide disability payments for insured workers at age 50.

Extend coverage to members of the medical profession, attorneys, employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Home Loan Bank Board, and gum naval store.

Revise the contribution schedule to maintain the actuarial soundness of the old-age and survivors' program.

Raise Social Security tax rates Jan. 1, 1955, from 2 percent to 3 percent for employers and 3 percent to 3 3/4 percent for self-employed, all on the first \$4,200 of earnings.

#### REFUGEE RELIEF ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 7 reported without recommendation to the full Committee an amended bill (S 2113) to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

BACKGROUND -- Subcommittee hearings concluded June 16. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 711.) President Eisenhower May 27 sent Congress a special message asking for liberalization of the act. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 640ff.) For Refugee Relief Act background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 481.

#### MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- July 7 voted 21-9 to introduce a clean bill to boost the federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour next March 1. The Committee defeated, by a 15-15 tie vote, a Republican proposal to set the minimum wage at 90 cents as proposed by President Eisenhower. As approved by the Committee, the bill did not include a minimum wage increase in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee concluded hearings on minimum wage legislation June 30. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.) The Senate June 8 passed a bill (S 2168) to raise the minimum from 75 cents to \$1 an hour. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 683ff.)

### Hearings

#### AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On various bills dealing with automobile manufacturers and dealers.

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- The National Automobile Dealers Association supported three bills -- HR 2688, to permit auto manufacturers to enter into agreements with dealers to bar the sale of new cars to any "unauthorized person," such as used car dealers, for resale at cutrate prices; HR 528, to eliminate "phantom" freight charges on automobiles such as those resulting from charging freight from Detroit, no matter where the automobile was assembled; and HR 6544, to permit the establishment of exclusive sales areas for retailers.

The Department of Justice wrote the Committee it "does not believe that the current competitive conditions in the automobile industry present a reasonable justification for tampering with antitrust laws by granting special

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

### SENATE COMMITTEES

- July 11 Banking and Currency Banking Subcommittee -- Bank holding companies.
- 11 Armed Services -- Military reserve program.
- 11 Banking and Currency Federal Reserve Subcommittee -- Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act.
- 11 Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee -- Amend Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Continues through July 15.
- 13 Public Works Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Niagara River improvements for power and other purposes. Continues through July 15.
- 14 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Trinity River conservation project.

### HOUSE COMMITTEES

- July 11 Government Operations Molloyhan Subcommittee -- Tax amortization program.
- 11 Public Works -- Federal highway construction.
- 11 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- On federal Hells Canyon dam project. Continues through July 14.
- 12 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 -- Rules governing the effects of Congressional legislation on state laws.
- 12 Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee -- Allow court discretion in awarding antitrust damages. Continues July 13.
- 13 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2 -- Civil rights legislation. Continues July 14.
- 13 Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee -- Use and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Continues July 14.

### JOINT COMMITTEES

- July 11 Atomic Energy Agreements for Cooperation Subcommittee -- British, Canadian, Belgian agreements (executive).

preferred exemptions which run counter to the American standard of a free and vigorous economy."

Reps. Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), and Tom Steed (D Okla.) supported HR 6544, as did the American Farm Bureau Federation.

#### FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 412) to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation and reclamation project in Colorado. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 590ff.)

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- Reclamation Bureau officials assured the Subcommittee the proposed project could operate in the winter with open canals. Commissioner W. A. Dexheimer said freezing would be no problem in power plant operation because no water would be taken from the frozen river.

Ben Powell, Reclamation Bureau Engineer from Colorado, said the canals would deliver sufficient water to the power plants even if the canal surface was frozen. The frozen surface, he said, would, in effect, make an ice-covered conduit.

#### UNLISTED SECURITIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency Securities Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2054) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by providing for the regulation of unlisted securities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.)

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange of New York City, endorsed S 2054 as "in the public interest", but suggested some modifications of it.

Opposition came from Ralph P. Coleman, Jr., editor of *Over the Counter Securities Review*, who said it would place "another chain of government regulation around the already burdened corporate necks" of small industries; Harold E. Wood of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and Charles Schreyer of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

#### ANTITRUST LAWS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On antitrust problems. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 743.)

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- John J. McCloy of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York opposed a bill (HR 5948) to tighten bank merger laws. He said existing bank regulating agencies did not need the aid of Justice Department enforcement. He said competition between banks was "sharp and continuous."

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes endorsed HR 5948. He said it would "plug a loophole" which had handicapped anti-merger efforts. A Federal Trade Commission spokesman also supported the bill.

July 6 -- Chairman H. Earl Cook of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, opposed HR 5948. He said it would "interject an additional supervisory authority on the state banking system." Ray M. Gidney, Comptroller of the currency, opposed the bill on the ground it would "unbalance the division of authority" maintained by supervisory banking agencies.

J. L. Robertson of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System said his group wanted the enforcement of bank antitrust provisions in the hands of the Attorney General.

#### SUGAR QUOTAS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On sugar legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 781.)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said a change in sugar quotas to

eliminate some of the preferential treatment given Cuban sugar would not mean that the U.S. was "running out" on any understanding with Cuba.

July 7 -- Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) and Edwin E. Willis (D La.), who introduced bills (HR 5402, 5414) to give domestic sugar producers a greater share of the market, explained their measures.

#### CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6040) to improve methods for valuation of customs and to simplify other customs procedures.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6040 was passed by the House June 22. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 747.)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Support for the bill came from spokesmen for the Treasury Department, National Council of American Importers, Inc., American Farm Bureau Federation, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

July 7 -- The American Tariff League, Inc., opposed HR 6040 "because there is just one major fault in the bill -- it uses the avenue of customs simplification to effect tariff reduction.... Under the circumstances American producers and workers can only assume that the worst will happen to them...that duties on individual items might be cut 25 percent or more." The Tariff League's stand was explained by Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary.

Richard B. Tucker, appearing for the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Plate Glass Co., said that while HR 6040 "may achieve some administrative simplification...it will result in giving broad arbitrary power to customs appraising officers, and the net immediate effect will be to reduce the amount of duties collected on a broad range of products."

#### PUBLIC POWER

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On alleged changing of certain public power regulations by the Interior Department. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 677ff.)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Under Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis called "completely unjustified" any contention the Department acted illegally or contrary to the wishes of Congress in revising regulations for issuing powerline rights of way across public lands.

He said a former regulation which required private utilities seeking rights of way to agree to move government-generated power when excess line capacity was available was of limited use "without the complete collaboration of the respective parties." Without cooperation, he said, the regulation "has the result of making all reserve capacity uncertain so that the owners of the line never know whether they have reserves or not."

The controversy, he continued, boiled down to "a question of whether it is right to take a lease and write into it certain regulatory powers." He said an unsigned memorandum suggesting certain changes in power regulations was placed on the desk of his former assistant, James D. Geissinger, by either him or one of his secretaries. Geissinger had testified he did not know where the communication came from.

July 7 -- Davis defended the refusal of the Interior Department to produce the original order by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay changing the regulations for the issuance of power line rights of way. He said he did not think the order was endorsed by anyone except himself and Geissinger.

General Manager Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association said the "great power corporations" apparently have succeeded in gaining control "of some of the key executive agencies created to carry out the will of the Congress." He added: "It might seem too strong to say that there is a conspiracy between the executive agencies and the private power companies, but I know of no other word to describe recent conditions."

#### SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service Government Employees Security Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the federal government's security program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.)

TESTIMONY -- July 7 -- George V. McDavitt, security chief of the Small Business Administration, swore that his only relationship with Allen E. Zoll was as Zoll's tenant. At an earlier hearing it was brought out that McDavitt's telephone number was the same as that used by Zoll, head of an organization -- American Patriots, Inc. -- on the Attorney General's list of subversive associations.

McDavitt said Zoll had a room on a floor beneath his, and that he got the telephone number from the telephone directory because he did not have a phone of his own. Paul C. Hadlick, a Subcommittee counsel, asked McDavitt if he knew Zoll's number was unlisted. McDavitt repeated he got it from the directory. He denied there was any personal relationship between himself and Zoll.

He said his office kept a "debarred list" containing indexes gathered from eight or nine government agencies. The indexes contained names, he said, of those barred from doing business with the government, some of questionable categories, some with criminal records.

In a statement placed in the record, McDavitt said he had done his best "to expose subversives regardless of their extremes in ideology whether Fascistic or Communistic, I believe they are all dangerous to our American institutions."

#### BANK HOLDING CONTROLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency Banking Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (S 880, 2350, HR 6227) to regulate bank holding companies.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6227 was passed by the House June 14. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 714.)

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin of the Federal Reserve System said HR 6227 was too broad in its coverage. He said he preferred legislation which defined bank holding companies, required them to rid themselves of non-banking interests, and obliged them to seek federal approval before buying 5 percent or more of a bank's notes.

Ray M. Gidney, Comptroller of the currency, supported S 2350, which contained provisions outlined by Martin as being desirable. Chairman H. Earl Cook of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation suggested

minor amendments to each of the bills. Spokesmen for the Independent Bankers Association supported HR 6227 and S 880.

July 6 -- E. O. Jenkins, president of a Minneapolis holding company with interests in 76 banks, described HR 6227 as "entirely unreasonable." He said S 2350 was a "temperate logical approach" to the question of control.

July 7 -- A spokesman for the General Contract Corp. opposed HR 6227. The President of the Michigan Mortgage Corp. opposed all the bills. A representative of the Shawmut Association of Boston opposed HR 6227, but generally favored S 2350.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- June 6 on bills (S 728, 894, 1088, 1832) to cope with juvenile delinquency problems.

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) urged approval of S 728, which would provide federal aid to states for juvenile delinquency control.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) urged approval of S 1088 which would help states to return children to their own homes across state lines.

Social Security Commissioner Charles I. Schottland supported S 894 which would set up a five-year program of federal grants.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot of the Children's Bureau said S 894 would improve state and local planning and coordination of juvenile delinquency controls, develop training programs for personnel working with youths, stimulate new projects and encourage research.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, assailed S 894 because "governmental agencies are completely in control of the plan..."

July 7 -- Law enforcement officials and a sociologist from Chicago said a community-wide approach to the juvenile problem was needed.

#### MARITIME PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On U.S. Merchant Marine problems. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.)

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- George Killion, president of American President Lines, Ltd., said his ship line and the American Far East Line had withdrawn from Pacific Maritime Association contract negotiations with a cooks and stewards union.

Killion said the two companies employed more than a third of all the cooks and stewards on the Pacific Coast. He said they were not sure the PMA, bargaining for all its members, was prepared to make proposals that would be satisfactory to American President and Pacific Far East.

#### DEFENSE PRODUCTION

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7071) to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 which authorized the stockpiling and allocation of strategic materials. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 624ff.)

**BACKGROUND --** The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported a similar measure June 30. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 777ff.)

**TESTIMONY --** July 6 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization supported HR 7071. They argued against a provision in the Senate committee's version of the bill that would prohibit "\$1-a-year" men from holding policy-making positions.

Weeks said this restriction "would prevent the President...from using the best men available in these important jobs" and would limit the choice "in certain cases to persons with second-rate ability, experience, and information."

Rep. Abraham Multer (D.N.Y.), a Committee member, said without a direct effort at favoritism, a non-paid government official might tend naturally to promote policies benefitting his industry. And, he complained, small businesses had not been getting as good treatment from the government as big ones.

July 7 -- Officials of the Defense and Justice Departments supported HR 7071.

#### DIXON-YATES

**COMMITTEE --** Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS --** On the role of the Budget Bureau in the Dixon-Yates power contract. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 781.)

**TESTIMONY --** July 6 -- Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said it was "distasteful" to him to have discovered FBI agents had been ordered by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., "to conduct an inquiry into the good faith of the Mayor and City Commission of Memphis." Justice Department officials had said the FBI was being used because it was the "easiest and the fastest" way to get desired data on the plans of Memphis.

Paul L. Miller, an assistant vice president of First Boston Corp., was asked about that company's selection as the Dixon-Yates financial agent, and the role played by Adolphe R. Wenzell, a First Boston official who was acting as adviser to the Budget Bureau.

Miller said Wenzell called him to Washington more than a month before the first Dixon-Yates proposal was made to attend a meeting with Wenzell, Edgar H. Dixon, and Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, a hearing spectator, said the Administration omitted all mention of Wenzell, Miller, and First Boston in its published account of the steps leading to the Dixon-Yates contract.

Miller denied he was called into the discussion because his company expected a fee for its advice. He said Wenzell kept him "very generally" informed about developments.

July 7 -- Miller said the sale of \$100 million in bonds to finance the Dixon-Yates company still was subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, he disagreed with Anderson who suggested the contract could be cancelled without cost.

Following Miller's testimony Kefauver said the subcommittee would write the Comptroller General suggesting payments be held up on the grounds that testimony

before the Committee showed "a highly questionable relationship" between First Boston and the government, and there was "in fact no contract" since "the debt money arrangement has not been finally acted upon."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS --** President Eisenhower July 6 said the contract would be cancelled if Memphis went ahead with its plans for a municipal power plant. He also said Wenzell had played a proper role in the negotiations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 809.)

#### D.C. TRANSIT STRIKE

**COMMITTEE --** Senate District of Columbia Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety Subcommittee.

**HELD HEARINGS --** On a bill (S J Res 87) to cancel the franchise of Capital Transit Co. to operate facilities in the District of Columbia and on a July 1 strike by transit company employees.

**TESTIMONY --** July 7 -- Financier Louis E. Wolfson, Capital Transit board chairman, wired the Subcommittee he would appear before it July 11. Subpenas had been issued for his appearance, but none had been served. A Subcommittee member, Wayne Morse (D Ore.), said Wolfson adopted "seclusive and fugitive tactics" to avoid the subpenas.

## Appropriations

#### FOREIGN AID FUNDS

**COMMITTEE --** House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

**RELEASED TRANSCRIPT --** July 7 of closed hearings held June 9-22 on Mutual Security appropriations for fiscal 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 792ff.)

**TESTIMONY --** June 10 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said "the Soviets are overextended... They are seeking for new policies...which will grant them some respite against strains...they have been under in trying to do all of the things...they have felt they needed to do... to keep up with the pace...set by the free world." Asked by J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) whether the Soviet change was "due to necessity and not to a change of heart," Dulles replied, "Yes, sir."

June 23 -- H. Struve Hensel, former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, opposed a provision to require the Administration to return to the Treasury all but \$200 million of previous grants not obligated by the end of fiscal 1955. This, Hensel said, would cut \$420 million from available funds and cause "a great deal of difficulty...with our foreign policy."

June 27 -- Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, said the Communists had increased their military strength in Korea and Indochina in violation of truce agreements.

## Assignments

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee Chairman named July 1:

On S 738 and related proposals to amend the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

House Public Works Special Subcommittee Chairman named July 6:

To work out a compromise federal aid to highway construction bill -- George H. Fallon (D Md.).





(July 1-7)

## Floor Action

### In This Section...

- State-Justice Funds Bill Clears Congress
- House Votes to Aid Pennsylvania's Mines
- House Approves Legislative Funds
- New Controls on Mexican Labor Approved
- Illinois Waterway Stirs Roll-Call Vote
- Senate Approves Four Geneva Conventions
- Senate Passes Public Works Funds Bill
- Reserve Bill Clears House, Goes to Senate
- Military Public Works Bill Clears House
- Both Chambers Approve Foreign Aid Bill

### PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

**ACTION** -- The House July 5 passed, by voice vote, a bill (H J Res 330) authorizing governmental acceptance and upkeep of libraries housing Presidential papers. It was designed to take care of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., the Harry S. Truman Library at Independence, Mo., and the proposed Eisenhower library in Kansas.

**BACKGROUND** -- The bill was reported by the House Government Operations Committee June 29 (H Rept 998), with minority views by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, H J Res 330 would:

Authorize the General Services Administrator to accept, for the United States, historical materials of U.S. Presidents or government officials, and gifts of land and buildings to house Presidential papers.

Authorize the Administrator to maintain and operate the libraries as part of the national archives system.

Empower him to negotiate with states, universities, or foundations to utilize their buildings, without transfer of title, as presidential libraries.

**DEBATE** -- John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) -- The net operating cost of each library is estimated at \$100,000 a year. "The only point" of opposition to the bill was the question of centralizing such libraries in Washington. "I think the policy of decentralization...of having national collections available on a geographical basis is an excellent one."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "Unless this legislation is passed, many valuable papers that should be preserved for historical reference will be lost."

(See Congressional Record, No. 113, pp. 8519ff.)

### CONSPIRACY PENALTIES

**ACTION** -- The House July 5 passed without objection or debate a bill (HR 2854) to raise the penalties for seditious conspiracy and advocating the overthrow of the government.

**BACKGROUND** -- The bill was reported by the House Judiciary Committee June 27 (H Rept 922).

**PROVISIONS** -- See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 739ff. (See Congressional Record, No. 113, p. 8487.)

### MINE FLOOD CONTROL

**ACTION** -- The House July 5 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 7066 -- H Rept 1057) to authorize the federal government to spend \$8,500,000 to prevent floods in anthracite mines in Pennsylvania.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7066 would:

Authorize contributions by the Secretary of the Interior to Pennsylvania to be used to prevent flooding of underground anthracite coal formations.

Require Pennsylvania to match all federal contributions.

Limit federal contributions to a total of \$8,500,000.

Require Pennsylvania to provide to the Department of the Interior satisfactory evidence of status of flood control projects, and the amount of monies obligated.

Require the Secretary of the Interior to provide Congress with an annual report of the progress of flood control projects.

**DEBATE** -- Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "The adoption (of HR 7066) would aid materially in reviving a depressed industry and permit the mining of anthracite reserves vital to the economic future of the nation; it would also help to minimize danger to the lives of persons employed in the anthracite mines."

Joseph L. Carrigg (R Pa.) -- "We know from experience that once a mine is closed down because of flooded conditions it takes approximately five years of constant labor to restore that mine to production. Taking this period of time into consideration think what might happen to our national security in time of emergency, when perhaps our supply of fuel might be endangered by enemy action."

(See Congressional Record, No. 113, pp. 8504ff.)

### LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

**ACTION** -- The House July 1 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 7117) to appropriate \$66,298,175 for the legislative branch in fiscal 1956.

An amendment offered by Earl Wilson (R Ind.) to increase the base pay of Members' clerks from \$6,000 to \$8,000 was ruled out of order.

The bill was considered under a resolution (H Res 294 -- H Rept 1042) waiving points of order. The resolution was adopted July 1.

**BACKGROUND** -- As passed by the House, HR 7117 would provide \$1,273,963 less than budget estimates. The House Appropriations Committee reported (H Rept 1036) the bill June 30. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 782.)

**PROVISIONS** -- The bill was passed as reported from Committee. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 782.)

**DEBATE** -- July 1 -- Debate centered on a proposal to increase salaries of Representatives' assistants.

Wilson -- The Senate can hire "anybody -- a plain inexperienced typist -- and pay them more than we can pay our top assistants. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs."

(See Congressional Record, No. 112, pp. 8406ff.)

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Amplify a reference to the House Restaurant as a facility "for the feeding of

Members of the House, their guests and their employees." Agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, division, 82-67; rejected after the Committee rose, voice.

## AIR POLLUTION

Congress July 6 completed action on a bill (S 928) to provide a program of research and technical assistance in air pollution abatement.

### HOUSE

**ACTION** -- The House July 5, by voice vote, passed and returned to the Senate S 928 after agreeing to committee amendments. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 740.)

**BACKGROUND** -- S 928 was passed by the Senate May 31. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 647.)

**DEBATE** -- Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- "Five million dollars is certainly a nominal sum when we think of the benefits that may come in increased production in agriculture and livestock, which is now being contaminated in certain areas."

John H. Ray (R N.Y.) -- "...it is important to have coordination of the work that is being done all over the country. There are many places where research on air pollution is under way. Industry has spent several hundreds of millions of dollars in an effort to find the causes and the possible controls of air pollution."

(See Congressional Record, No. 113, pp. 8509ff.)

### SENATE

**ACTION** -- The Senate July 6 concurred in House amendments to S 928 and sent the bill to the President. (See Congressional Record, No. 114, pp. 8563ff.)

## STATE-JUSTICE FUNDS

Congress July 1 completed action on a compromise bill (HR 5502) appropriating \$466,302,415 for the Departments of State and Justice, the federal judiciary, U.S. Information Agency, and refugee relief in fiscal 1956.

Senate-House conferees reported (H Rept 1043) they had deleted language, originally inserted by the Senate, authorizing the USIA to use funds for "presentation of American books including Profile of America" by Emily Davie.

A spokesman for Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (DW, Va.), conference committee chairman, said the book had not been "banned," the USIA could use its funds to buy whatever books it pleased, and the reference to "Profile of America" had been deleted because names of books "usually" were not mentioned in money bills.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), House Appropriations State, Justice, and Judiciary Subcommittee chairman, said of the conferees' action: "I take it to mean that USIA at its peril -- that is, subject to Congressional criticism -- can buy whatever books it wants."

Miss Davie said that Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) and Rooney objected to her book because it did not flatter the United States. Congressional criticism reportedly centered on these items in the book: a picture entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse, 1750;" a photograph of a typical rural American school teacher said to be less attractive than a teacher shown in a Russian propaganda book; a picture of a dust bowl scene, and portions of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah! Wilderness" and Thoreau's "Walden." The quotation from Thoreau starts with: "The mass of men led lives of quiet desperation."

**BACKGROUND** -- As sent to the White House, the bill appropriated \$15,683,003 less than the Senate had voted, \$15,904,188 more than the House had approved, and \$17,229,497 less than the President requested. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 626, 647.)

**PROVISIONS** -- Breakdown of funds in HR 5502:

State Department	
Salaries and expenses	\$ 66,760,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	575,000
Building acquisition abroad	8,500,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Contributions to international organizations	28,115,905
Missions to international organizations	1,075,000
International contingencies	1,300,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,635,000
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses	285,000
International fisheries commissions	455,000
International educational exchange activities	18,000,000
Occupied area governments	7,750,000
Rama Road	2,000,000
Subtotal	\$137,450,905

Justice Department	
Legal activities and general administration	\$ 34,060,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	88,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	44,000,000
Federal prison system	32,675,000
Subtotal	\$198,735,000

Judiciary	
Supreme Court	\$ 1,536,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	235,755
Customs Court	598,270
Court of Claims	634,700
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	27,111,000
Subtotal	\$ 30,116,510

U.S. Information Agency	\$ 85,000,000
Refugee relief	\$ 15,000,000

**TOTAL** \$466,302,415

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5502 would: Authorize non-appropriated fund expenditures of \$2,800,000 by the Office of Alien Property, \$2,801,900 by referees in bankruptcy, and \$850,000 by Federal Prison Industries, Inc.



Limit administrative expenses for State Department acquisition of buildings abroad to \$900,000.

Restrict administrative spending for international educational exchange activities to \$3.3 million.

Prohibit use of international educational exchange activities funds for "sending foreign students from their country to study at a foreign university of another foreign country."

Provide for transfer of funds for the Rama Road, Nicaragua, from the State Department to the Commerce Department.

Bar use of funds for "promotion of the principles... of one world government or one world citizenship."

Declared it "the sense of Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to...the United Nations as the representative of China."

#### HOUSE

**ACTION** -- The House July 1 agreed to the conference report, concurred in seven of the nine Senate amendments that conferees had reported in disagreement, and amended the remaining two disputed Senate amendments. The House amendments:

Appropriated \$300,000 (instead of \$600,000 as the Senate proposed) for salaries and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants in the Justice Department.

Authorized at least \$200,000 (instead of \$350,000 as the Senate proposed) of the USIA appropriation for contracts with "private international" broadcasters beaming radio programs to the "free world."

**DEBATE** -- July 1 -- H. R. Cross (R Iowa) -- "I think it is shocking that more than a half-million dollars is earmarked for so-called entertainment" by the Foreign Service representation allowance.

(See Congressional Record, No. 112, pp. 8332ff.)

#### SENATE

**ACTION** -- The Senate July 1 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the two House amendments.

**DEBATE** -- July 1 -- J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Opposed the conference agreement to cut the international educational exchange activities to \$18 million -- \$4 million less than the Senate had voted, and \$6 million more than the House had approved. "The \$18 million figure represents an actual cut of \$577,000 below the 1955 appropriation.... The effort to restrict the program" by a provision barring use of funds for educating foreign students at a foreign university in another foreign country "is but another example...of the usurpation...of a legislative function" by the Appropriations Committee. The cut "will seriously cripple the program.... I have seen or heard nothing...that would justify this apparently arbitrary limitation.... It is tragic...that this nation...should appear to be so materialistic and so devoted to the use of force in its international relations."

(See Congressional Record, No. 112, pp. 8313ff.)

#### MEXICAN LABOR

**ACTION** -- The House July 6 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 3822) extending for 3½ years the Mexican Labor Act. A motion to recommit the bill, offered by John P. Saylor (R Pa.), was rejected on a 48-123 standing vote. All Committee amendments were agreed to, and four floor amendments were rejected.

#### CAPITOL PERSONALITIES

### HUMAN DYNAMO

P. L. Smith

Behind much of the high voltage generated by the current private vs. public power controversy is a human dynamo named Purcell Leonard Smith. As president and chief Washington lobbyist for the National Association of Electric Companies, Smith has the job of upholding the interests of America's private electric utilities -- a job he performs with zest, conviction and results.

A stocky 62, Smith is nearing the 10-year mark in his spot as quarterback for NAEC's 100 member companies. From a desk cluttered with buzzers and telephones, he calls the legislative signals that send key utility spokesmen up to Capitol Hill to put in the right word in the right place at the right time.



Purcell L. Smith

As blunt-spoken as most men out to win, Smith says NAEC seeks to restore "the balance of power" in the power development field. Says he: "We operate on the assumption that it's our members' duty to lobby for what they feel is right."

Lobbying, for NAEC members, includes footing the bill for extensive, expensive advertising and publicity campaigns. In 1953, NAEC reported spending \$547,789.32 to influence legislation, more than was reported by any other lobby. Spending reported in 1954 fell off to \$110,000 following a new interpretation of the law governing lobby activities.

Chicago-born and self-educated, Smith was vice-president of a large utility at 30, later headed the Middle West Corp. Elated by the Hoover Commission's recommendations for the curtailment of public power, Smith sees 1955 as a good year. Says he: "Our batting average is high this session because Congressmen are getting tired of public-power subsidies that crowd the debt limit and lead to unfair competition between government and business."

**BACKGROUND** -- The bill was reported by the House Agriculture Committee May 24.

**PROVISIONS** -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 620.

**DEBATE** -- The principal controversy centered on efforts to give U.S. farm workers the same "fringe benefits" guaranteed Mexican workers under the program.

E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- All interested farm organizations and government agencies approved extension of the Act while labor groups, though raising objections, agreed there was some need to import Mexicans for "stoop labor." The Committee approved the bill by a 17-4 vote, with six members voting "present."

William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- The Committee's purpose was not to "bring cheap labor" into the U.S. but to "save or harvest crops."

Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) -- The bill's failure "to offer first to our own domestic workers identical terms and conditions of work" guaranteed Mexicans "is the sole remaining major objection which prevents the organized labor movement of this country from supporting this law.... Mexican workers are given housing facilities, hospitalization, minimum wage...and other benefits which domestic workers do not have."

Karl C. King (R Pa.) -- "As a farm employer of foreign labor...I do not know of any employer who denies to native labor any of the benefits paid to foreign labor." Adoption of Anfuso's amendment would be "useless" and would "impose added difficulties and expense" in administering the program.

John M. Robison, Jr. (R Ky.) -- Members opposing the amendment should explain "why an American is not entitled to the same consideration as a Mexican."

W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- "The people who would be hurt most by this (Anfuso) amendment would be the American farm workers.... It is to the self-interest of the employer to use American labor if it is available.... He gets better work, more work, for less money when he can get American workers.... If you make this American labor cost him more" than Mexican, Americans will lose their "economic protection." Also, the amendment "would destroy every vestige of the rights of states in regard to local contracts."

(See Congressional Record, No. 114, pp. 8586ff.)

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Anfuso -- Require employers to offer U.S. workers comparable wages and conditions of work as are offered Mexicans. Standing, 50-89.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Slightly revised version of Anfuso amendment. Standing, 52-97.

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, after consultation with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to set regulations for the transportation safety of workers; provide penalties for violation of the regulations. Standing, 45-76.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- Authorize the Attorney General to deport, or return to a reception center for reassignment, a Mexican doing agricultural work for a lower wage than specified in his contract. Voice.

### ILLINOIS WATERWAY

ACTION -- The House July 6 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 3210) to permit an increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway for sewage purposes. A motion to recommit the bill offered by Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) was rejected by a 74-316 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 824.)

BACKGROUND -- A similar bill was passed by Congress in 1954, but was pocket vetoed by President Eisenhower. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 519.) HR 3210 was reported by the House Public Works Committee June 29 (H Rept 1029).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 3210 would:

Authorize Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to withdraw, under the supervision of the Army, an annual average of 2,500 cubic feet of Lake Michigan water per second, for three years.

Set the maximum diversion at any time as 5,000 cubic feet per second.

Authorize \$280,000 for study of the effects of the increased diversion by the Army Engineers and the Public Health Service, \$190,000 of the cost to be charged to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Direct the Secretary of Army to report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1959, the results of the study and to recommend whether the increased diversion should be continued.

DEBATE -- The legislation was supported mainly by a bipartisan group of Illinois Congressmen and opposed by Representatives from other Great Lakes districts.

Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.) -- Despite new sewage treatment plants, additional water is needed in the Illinois Waterway for sanitary reasons and to offset current corrosive effects on shipping. The bill includes "sufficient safeguards as to prevent damage to anyone's interests."

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- "If we lower the level of Lake Michigan, inevitably it will lower the level of all the Great Lakes. It would not only reduce shipping...but affect basic industry."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Army engineers testified that the level of Lake Michigan "will not be lowered by more than one inch."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- "A one-inch loss of draft for shipping means a loss of two million tons in carrying capacity on the Great Lakes in one year."

(See Congressional Record, No. 114, pp. 8566ff.)

### ATOMIC MATERIALS

Congress July 7 completed action on and sent to the White House a bill (S 609) to provide rewards to persons giving information on the illegal importation, manufacture, or acquisition of special nuclear materials or atomic weapons.

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.

#### HOUSE

ACTION -- The House July 6 passed S 609 by voice vote and returned it to the Senate for concurrence in an amendment.

BACKGROUND -- For Senate passage see CQ Weekly Report, p. 783.

The House July 5 passed an identical bill (HR 6901) with a minor amendment. Senate action on HR 6901, superseded by S 609, was indefinitely postponed.

(See Congressional Record, No. 113, pp. 8490ff; No. 114, p. 8604.)

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) -- Eliminate the characterization of Puerto Rico in the bill as having commonwealth status. Voice.

#### SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate July 7 concurred in the House amendment to S 609 and sent the bill to the President. (See Congressional Record, No. 115, p. 8645.)

### NATO CONFEREES

ACTION -- The Senate July 1 adopted, by voice vote, a resolution (H Con Res 109 -- S Rept 693) to send a Congressional delegation to meet in Paris with other parliamentary groups from NATO countries.

BACKGROUND -- H Con Res 109 was passed by the House June 20. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 746.)  
 PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 746. (See Congressional Record, No. 112, p. 8320.)

## COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

ACTION -- The Senate July 1, by voice vote, passed a resolution (S Res 120) to provide that the Chairman and members of the Select Small Business Committee should be appointed at the same time and in the same manner as other Senate standing committees.

(See Congressional Record, No. 112, p. 8313.)

## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

ACTION -- The Senate July 6 approved, by a 77-0 roll-call vote, ratification of four Geneva conventions on the treatment of war victims (Execs D, E, F, G, 82nd Congress, First Session). (For voting, see chart, p. 826.)

BACKGROUND -- The treaties were signed in 1949, but outbreak of the Korean War caused the Truman Administration to propose postponing action on them. On March 29 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recommended that the Senate approve the treaties. They were favorably reported (Exec Rept 9) by the Foreign Relations Committee June 9. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 673ff.)

PROVISIONS -- Exec D, as approved with a reservation permitting use of the Red Cross emblem by companies using it prior to Jan. 5, 1905, dealt with the treatment of wounded servicemen in the field.

Exec E covered the treatment of wounded or shipwrecked servicemen at sea.

Exec F dealt with the treatment of prisoners of war.

Exec G concerned the treatment of civilians in wartime. It was approved with a reservation that the United States retained the right to impose the death penalty in occupied territory for the crimes of espionage, serious sabotage and murder.

DEBATE -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- The conventions "have but one purpose, to relieve mankind from the suffering and the physical and moral degradation...so often experienced by the victims of war." The Committee recommended that the Senate's ratifying resolution include a statement rejecting certain reservations made by all "members of the Soviet bloc."

(See Congressional Record, No. 114, pp. 8537ff.)

## PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

ACTION -- The Senate July 5 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 6766 -- S Rept 700) to appropriate \$1,377,571,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Engineer Corps, and other agencies for fiscal 1956.

Included in the omnibus money bill was \$6.5 million for stringing transmission lines half-way across the Mississippi River to link the TVA system with the proposed \$107 million Dixon-Yates power plant at West Memphis, Ark. The Senate version of the bill carried no qualifying language about building the power lines. Instead, the Senate relied on its Appropriations Committee report, which directed that:

• The \$6.5 million should not be "obligated" if within "90 days after the approval of this act the city of Memphis (Tenn.) has made a definite commitment to supply its power needs."

• If the city of Memphis made no "definite commitment" within the 90-day limit to build its own power plant, the \$6.5 million "will only be obligated when" the Dixon-Yates plant "is financed" and its construction is started.

Dixon-Yates foes in the Senate questioned whether the Committee report was legally binding, but offered no amendments to insert the qualifying language into the bill itself.

The Senate agreed to an amendment adding \$80,000 for Army Engineers' Mississippi River flood control work, and rejected an amendment to increase the Engineers' construction funds by \$625,000.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6766 would appropriate \$5,448,200 more than the \$1,372,122,800 the House voted June 16, and \$423,894,000 less than revised Presidential requests of \$1,801,465,000. The House acted on Presidential requests of \$1,789,165,000. President Eisenhower June 29 sent a \$12.3 million supplemental request (S Doc 59) for Army Engineers' rivers, harbors, and flood control construction funds. (For President Eisenhower's July 6 press conference comments on the bill, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 809. For Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 781, 814. For House action and original Presidential requests, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 717ff. For Senate Appropriations Subcommittee action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 782.)

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6766, as approved by the Senate:

Atomic Energy Commission, operating funds	\$ 575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,160,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,250,000
Bonneville Power Administration	21,250,000
Bureau of Reclamation	180,095,000
Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses	6,000,000
Army Engineer Corps, civil functions	565,763,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,377,571,000</b>

The bill also would:

Authorize a \$6 million continuing fund to reactivate Southwestern Power Administration contracts with certain generating and transmission cooperatives. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 718.)

Authorize \$500,000 for an Army Engineers' survey of hurricane winds and tides. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 649, 718.)

Authorize the Secretary of Army to spend \$4.5 million "for the construction of small authorized projects," none to cost more than \$150,000 and all to be completed with fiscal 1956 funds.

Appropriate \$7.5 million for construction of the controversial Tuttle Creek Reservoir dam, Kan.

DEBATE -- July 5 -- Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- "For the past 15 years at least we have been sadly neglecting our obligation to preserve and conserve our soil, to keep our harbors up to date, to develop our inland

waterways, and to protect the lives and property of our citizens from the destruction caused by floods." Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) originally proposed that the time limit on withholding funds for the TVA-Dixon-Yates transmission line be set at 30 days. "I would not object to making it 120 days."

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "There is no way under the sun by which the city of Memphis could make a definite commitment" to build its own power plant by signing "a contract within 30 days.... It will take almost 120 days for the city of Memphis to work out its bonding arrangements and advertise for bids on a plant of this size."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "It is not the government's obligation to build steam plants with taxpayers' money simply to supply hydroelectric power in any area or community where there may be a shortage of or a demand for additional power."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "Is there a precedent for a transmission line to be built to connect a non-existent plant with a nonexistent market?"

Ellender -- "I think there were some instances... of transmission lines having been built far in advance of even the starting of the building of the dam."

Humphrey -- "The Administration has falsified records and has deluded Congress and has refused to reveal pertinent documents in connection with" the Dixon-Yates contract. "Therefore, I do not believe that the Administration can be trusted very much to follow the language in the (Committee) report."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "The effort to hang a hammer over their heads when they have made an unequivocal statement that they are not going to accept Dixon-Yates power, is a gratuitous insult to the people of Memphis.... Up to this time nothing has passed through both houses of Congress that gives any legitimate sanctity to the so-called Dixon-Yates contract. By appropriating \$6.5 million, even though it may be on a deferred basis, we are putting Congress into the situation of giving Dixon-Yates legislative approval of a contract which is likely to cost the government a great deal of money."

(See Congressional Record, No. 113, pp. 8441ff.)

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Stennis -- Increase the Army Engineers' appropriation for Mississippi River flood control projects from \$52,960,000 to \$53,040,000 for planning work at Vicksburg-Yazoo Harbor, Miss. Voice.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Increase the Army Engineers' construction funds by \$550,000 for the Dardanelle Dam and by \$75,000 for the Beaver Dam. Voice.

### COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 1 reported a bill (HR 6766 -- S Rept 700) to appropriate \$1,377,491,000 for public works in fiscal 1956.

The Committee reported that though it recommended \$575 million in new funds for AEC operating expenses, the Commission would have \$1,481,847,000 in total funds available, by virtue of \$582,400,000 to be transferred from the "plant and equipment" account and a \$324,-447,000 unobligated balance from previous grants. "The total funds available will amount to...\$43,404,000 below the revised budget estimate," the report said. "The

committee feels that such a modest reduction will not hamper economical operation...."

The Committee directed that \$6.5 million for building a TVA transmission line half-way to the proposed Dixon-Yates plant not be "obligated" if the city of Memphis made a "definite commitment" within 90 days to build its own power plant. The Committee also directed that if Memphis failed to act within 90 days the \$6.5 million would be made available only after the Dixon-Yates plant was financed and under construction.

The Committee assailed the water resource program. "Waterways," the report said, "...are deteriorating and becoming obsolescent.... It is high time we embarked on a systematic program for the orderly replacement of... obsolete structures."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Knowland July 2 called the decision by the city of Memphis to build its own power plant a political victory for President Eisenhower. Knowland said the Memphis action was precisely in line with Mr. Eisenhower's "partnership policy" stressing local initiative to meet power needs wherever possible.

Democrats, on the other hand, hailed the President's apparent decision to cancel the Dixon-Yates contract as a victory for the Democratic party.

### CONFERENCE REPORT

ACTION -- Senate-House conferees July 7 reported (H Rept 1085) a compromise version of the public works appropriations bill (HR 6766). Conferees agreed on total funds of \$1,365,613,500.

Conferees reported they were "in agreement with the language in the Senate (Committee) report" deferring the \$6.5 million grant for the Dixon-Yates plant transmission line.

Other major compromises would:

Allow the Atomic Energy Commission to transfer \$481,400,000 from prior grants for "plant and equipment" to 1956 operating expenses. This sum was voted by the House. The Senate set a \$582,400,000 figure.

Restore the \$1 million voted by the House for an Army Engineers' study of hurricane winds and tides. The Senate had allowed \$500,000.

Appropriate \$4.5 million for "small authorized projects" by Army Engineers. The projects, costing less than \$150,000 each, would have to be completed with fiscal 1956 funds. The Senate voted \$4.5 million; the House, \$4 million.

Breakdown of appropriations agreed to in conference:

Atomic Energy Commission, operating expenses	\$ 575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,160,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,250,000
Bonneville Power Administration	21,200,000
Bureau of Reclamation	179,995,000
Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses	6,000,000
Army Engineer Corps, civil functions	553,955,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,365,613,500</b>



## PROBE RESOLUTIONS

**ACTION** -- The House adopted, by voice vote, the following resolutions providing for committee investigations:

H Res 147 -- H Rept 1054 -- To provide \$50,000 for House Public Works Committee investigations; July 5.

H Res 156 -- H Rept 1055 -- To provide \$50,000 for House Agriculture Committee investigations of foreign markets for U.S. farm products and other farm problems; July 5.

H Res 262 -- H Rept 989 -- To authorize the House Administration Committee to investigate unnecessary government printing and paperwork; July 5.

## RESERVE PROGRAM

**ACTION** -- The House July 1 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 7000 -- H Rept 987) to strengthen the armed forces reserve. One amendment was agreed to which would provide that youths volunteering for the special six-month training program must have completed high school or be 19 years of age. An amendment to eliminate segregation in National Guard units was rejected.

A motion by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to strike out the enacting clause was defeated by voice vote. A motion by Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) to recommit the bill for further study was rejected by a 52-161 standing vote.

HR 7000 was considered under an open rule (H Res 291 -- H Rept 995) permitting two hours of debate. H Res 291 was adopted by voice vote July 1.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 7000 was reported by the House Armed Services Committee June 28. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 778.) Action on a previous reserve bill (HR 5297) was postponed May 19 following adoption of an anti-segregation amendment. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 583, 738.)

**PROVISIONS** -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 778.

**DEBATE** -- Overton Brooks (D La.) -- HR 7000 would "provide the machinery by which our reserve forces may be so organized and trained that, in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the active forces in combat and to carry out internal security missions here at home... This bill will provide authority to increase the size and to strengthen the reserve forces and will assure participation in reserve training."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- HR 7000 "is not half as good a bill as its proponents think it is, nor is it half as bad as its opponents believe. It is more or less of an innocuous thing, and if kept as it is, I can see that it certainly would not do any harm and, if properly administered, I think it could materially strengthen our reserves and increase the security of our country... There is no compulsion in this (bill). It is voluntary. It does give the youth of the land a chance to choose the branch of service they serve in under the reserve unit of the different services, and it shortens the length of obligated service from eight years to six years."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- HR 7000 was necessary to keep the nation prepared to meet any threat to U.S. security from "the ever-increasing armed might of Communist Russia and her satellites..." He opposed Universal Military training "and I will continue to oppose it. This bill... has none of the elements of UMT... It even reduces the degree of compulsion imposed by existing law."

Nelson -- "This bill, rather than strengthening the reserves, would weaken them and also weaken our active forces..."

Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) -- "...if HR 7000 is passed without my (National Guard anti-segregation) amendment, the National Guard will still be an escape hatch for those boys who refuse to serve in a... democratic, integrated Army." President Eisenhower "has been and is now being used by a distinct minority who if they themselves tried to present this plan before us would be laughed out of this room... I charge today that the President... has been deliberately misinformed, misled, and falsely maneuvered into a position which will ultimately do harm to our country."

Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.) -- "...this bill, insofar as boys already drafted or enlisted... are concerned... requires them under pain of punishment to remain in the reserves after they have completed their tour of active duty. If the bill is enacted, Congress would thus be changing the rules of the game while the game is in progress. There are thousands of young men who entered the various services... believing that when they had completed their tour of duty they would be free to resume their civilian pursuits unhampered and unfettered by further military obligation."

(See Congressional Record, no. 112, pp. 8334ff.)

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- Provide that youths volunteering for the six-month training program must have completed high school or reached 19 years of age before enlisting. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Powell -- Deny draft immunity currently given to teen-age volunteers in the National Guard if they joined segregated units. Standing, 105-156.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Authorize the National Security Training Commission to supervise and report to Congress on training given the six-months' volunteers. Standing, 54-122.

August E. Johansen (R Mich.) -- Exempt from reserve training requirements persons on active duty prior to the enactment of HR 7000. Voice.

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Armed Services.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On HR 7000.

**TESTIMONY** -- July 7 -- Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), in a statement opening the hearing, said HR 7000 would place "our prior servicemen... right where they were at the time of Korea. (They are) the only men available... to shoulder the heavy burden of an active, combat-ready reserve."

Rep. E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) said the existing reserve program was "dangerously weak" because most career officers wanted it that way. Thomson, a World War II infantry officer, said he and other experienced young officers were not called during the Korean War "because it would break up the playhouse for promotion which we called the WPA." He defined "WPA" as the "West Point Protective Association." He said he and other officers quit the reserve because they were convinced the Defense Department had no real interest in it.

George D. Riley of the AFL said the new program would be "frankly experimental" and called for a full Congressional review two years after it took effect. He also said an appeals procedure "should be set up under which the reservist would have the opportunity to contest his induction for 45 days training."

Seaborn P. Collins of the American Legion said the only effective reserve program needed compulsory features. He called for Senate passage of HR 7000 "if for no other reason (than) to prevent a repetition of the Korean War mobilization when more than 800,000 World War II veterans were called back into military service, even though more than 2 million young men who came of military age between V-J day and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea were not called at all."

James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union said the entire reserve program should be delayed and the Pentagon directed to "correct ills of the present reserve program." Although the Farmers Union was "unalterably opposed to universal military training," Patton said it would support a voluntary reserve program. Few farmers, he continued, could attend 48 drill periods and two weeks of field training a year, as required by HR 7000. He suggested deferments be given to farmers, scientists, skilled industrial workers, and similar groups.

Edmund Claxton of the National Association of Manufacturers supported HR 7000, but suggested that limited numbers of young scientists and engineers be screened and divided between "both the military and essential industry."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), a Committee member, July 6 said he favored broadening the reserve plan "to cover draft age men who have done no duty at all." He supported a proposal to free draftees, who have served two years, or volunteers, who have served longer, from additional reserve training.

## FOREIGN AID

Congress July 7 completed action on the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090), which would authorize appropriations of \$3,285,800,000 for foreign aid. Actual appropriations for fiscal 1956 will be made in a separate measure. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 814.)

**PROVISIONS** -- The final provisions of S 2090, as recommended by a conference committee, conformed almost entirely to the version approved by the House June 30. (For details, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 740, 792.)

### SENATE

**ACTION** -- The Senate July 7 agreed to the conference report on the bill by voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Criticized the Defense Department for obligating on June 30, the last day of fiscal 1955, \$575 million in previously appropriated military aid funds. (S 2090 limited to \$200 million the amount of unobligated funds that could be carried over into fiscal 1956.) He said the Department's "book-keeping transaction" was tantamount to thwarting Congress' intent to curtail carryover spending authority.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Expressed gratification that the bill reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

(See Congressional Record, No. 115, pp. 8633ff.)

### HOUSE

**ACTION** -- The House July 7 approved the conference report by a 262-120 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 824.)

**DEBATE** -- Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- "In view of the size of our national debt and the heavy tax burden..." the fund authorization should be cut 50 percent.

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- It is a bad practice to have termination dates for obligating funds in view of the Defense Department's obligation of funds on the final day of the year.

(See Congressional Record, No. 115, pp. 8656ff.)

## CONFERENCE REPORT

**ACTION** -- In the report filed July 6 (H Rept 1071), Senate-House conferees agreed on the major House amendments to the Senate version of the bill. They recommended the following modifications in the House version:

Deletion of language earmarking specific sums for Spain and Greece.

Acceptance of the Senate provision requiring that \$300 million be used in the export of surplus farm commodities (a \$50 million increase over the House figure).

Deletion of a House provision that would have permitted 10 percent of the funds given the Philippines to be used for the Joint Committee on Rural Development.

In agreeing on the smaller House authorization for military aid (\$145 million less than the Senate figure), the conferees said they "were influenced by the gyrations" of Administration witnesses who gave "unsatisfactory explanations" of the amount of previously appropriated but unobligated military aid funds on hand. In addition, the conferees said they "were shocked" at the "rush" in which the Defense Department obligated funds "during the last few days" of fiscal 1955.

The report asked that in future years foreign aid legislation be sent to Congress early in the session, "preferably by Feb. 1."

## PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT

**ACTION** -- The House July 7 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 6059 -- H Rept 934) to extend and revise the Philippine Trade Agreement Act of 1946. A resolution (H Res 289 -- H Rept 988) providing for one hour of debate under a closed rule which prohibited amendments from the floor was agreed to by voice vote earlier July 7.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 6059 was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee June 27. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 776.)

**PROVISIONS** -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 776.

**DEBATE** -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "Basically... HR 6059 would provide that the Philippine tariff preferences on United States articles would disappear more rapidly, and the United States preference on Philippine articles would disappear less rapidly than under the 1946 agreement."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- HR 6059 "is not a perfect bill.... But our relationship with the Philippines is a unique one.... Whenever the biased and the prejudiced...deliberately distort American policies and present us as imperialistic, we always pridefully point to the Philippines as our most effective refutation. That refutation can only have meaning if the Philippines continues to be a going concern and a true bulwark of democracy. This trade agreement is vital to Philippine economy."

August H. Andresen (R Minn.) -- "I hope that this is not to be something of a permanent nature to extend over an indefinite period of time."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "There is no question but that from a purely economic standpoint the



Philippine Republic receives relatively more advantageous concessions in this agreement than does the United States. To that extent, this agreement departs from the ordinary reciprocal trade agreement.... It certainly would not meet a true test of reciprocity such as we would likely expect in the ordinary trade agreement. However...the terms...are fully justified."

(See Congressional Record, No. 115, pp. 8648ff.)

## MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

### SENATE

**ACTION** -- The Senate July 1 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 6829) to authorize \$2,357,317,300 for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Central Intelligence Agency construction. HR 6829 was passed as completely rewritten by the Senate Armed Services Committee, with one Committee amendment added on the floor.

**BACKGROUND** -- As passed by the Senate, the bill would authorize \$11,681,600 less than the House voted June 27 and \$2,818,400 more than the Defense Department sought. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 778, 784.)

**PROVISIONS** -- The Senate version of HR 6829 would authorize the following construction funds:

Army	\$ 527,027,000
Navy	571,620,300
Air Force	1,205,170,000
Central Intelligence Agency	53,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,357,317,300</b>

The bill would also:

Authorize the Army to spend \$223,993,000 and the Navy to spend \$151,342,400 of their funds for classified installations.

Authorize the following expenditures for restoring damaged or destroyed facilities: Army, \$10 million; Navy, \$60 million; Air Force, \$5 million.

Authorize the Army to spend \$160.5 million for anti-aircraft facilities, most of them Nike guided missile positions.

Authorize the Air Force to spend \$234,996,000 for European bases and \$98,552,000 for aircraft control and warning systems.

Authorize the armed forces to spend \$253,902,300 to build or rehabilitate 20,081 military family housing units.

Authorize the following funds for new installations: Army West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif., \$3,209,000.

Naval auxiliary air stations at Port Isabel, Texas, \$5,544,000, and at New Iberia, La., \$24,361,000.

Air Force Air Defense Command facilities at Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla., \$11,577,000, and in the greater Milwaukee, Wis., area, \$16,608,000.

Central Intelligence Agency headquarters, \$53,500,000, including \$1 million for land acquisition.

The bill also would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide \$100 million worth of foreign family housing, acquired with proceeds from the sale of Commodity Credit Corp. farm surpluses.

**DEBATE** -- July 1 -- Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- The bill would authorize land acquisition of 31,020 acres, including transfer to the Army of 10,700 acres of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Okla., for training

men at Fort Sill in the use of new, long-range field-artillery weapons.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "There are only two practical alternatives to using Fort Sill for artillery firing purposes, namely, either to obtain some additional range or to abandon the post...We would be destroying a wildlife area which cannot be re-created...in a thousand years... It may not be destroyed by the proposed operation. At the same time, its value as a wildlife refuge would be greatly impaired."

(See Congressional Record, No. 112, pp. 8299ff.)

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Authorize the secretaries of the armed services in fiscal 1956 and 1957 to lease 1,000 housing units near Nike sites for military use at rentals up to \$150 a month. Voice.

### HOUSE

**ACTION** -- The House July 7 agreed to a compromise version of the military public works bill (HR 6829) to authorize \$2,360,530,300 worth of armed services and Central Intelligence Agency construction in fiscal 1956. The House acted on a conference report (H Rept 1083), which included a clean bill.

**DEBATE** -- July 7 -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Conferees agreed on a total that was \$8,468,600 less than the House voted and \$3,213,000 more than the Senate approved. "The Senate would not go along with the House" in a \$300,000 grant for new quarters for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "and that item was stricken" in conference.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Deletion of the \$300,000 makes the bill "a little more palatable."

(See Congressional Record, No. 115, pp. 8661ff.)

### CONFERENCE REPORT

**ACTION** -- A Senate-House conference July 7 reported (H Rept 1083) a compromise bill (HR 6829) for military public works authorizations. Conferees agreed on the following breakdown of authorizations:

Army	\$ 533,904,000
Navy	564,224,300
Air Force	1,207,902,000
Central Intelligence Agency	54,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,360,530,300</b>

They also agreed:

To retain Senate provisions for new Army, Navy, and Air Force installations.

To delete provisions for a Navy auxiliary air station at Annapolis, Md., and for expanding Bancroft Hall, the Naval Academy dormitory.

To authorize these funds for classified installations: Army, \$223,993,000; Navy \$151,342,400; Air Force, \$14,196,000.

To retain the Stennis amendment.

To authorize transfer of the Air Force Air Research and Development Command from Baltimore, Md., to a site "to be determined," as the Senate had voted, instead of to Dayton, Ohio, as the House had agreed.

# House Votes -- Mutual Security Act . . .

58. **Lake Michigan Water Diversion (HR 3210).** Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to treat, on a three-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. **Davis** (R Wis.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. **Rejected, 74-316, July 6.** (See story, p. 818.)

59. **Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090).** Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Adoption of conference report. **Adopted, 262-120, July 7.** (See story, p. 822.)

## KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yes).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
-	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

58/59	58/59	58/59	58/59
<b>4 Miller R</b> ..... N N <b>1 Weaver R</b> ..... N N <b>NEVADA</b> <b>AL Young R</b> ..... N Y <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> <b>2 Bass R</b> ..... Y Y <b>1 Merrow R</b> ..... N ? <b>NEW JERSEY</b> <b>11 Addonizio D</b> ..... N Y <b>3 Auchincloss R</b> ..... N Y <b>8 Canfield R</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Frelinghuysen R</b> ..... Y ? <b>7 Hand R</b> ..... Y N <b>12 Kean R</b> ..... N Y <b>9 Osmer R</b> ..... N Y <b>10 Rodino D</b> ..... N Y <b>13 Sieminski D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 Thompson D</b> ..... N Y <b>14 Tumulty D</b> ..... ? Y <b>7 Widnall R</b> ..... N Y <b>6 Williams D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Wolverton R</b> ..... N Y <b>NEW MEXICO</b> <b>AL Dempsey D</b> ..... N X <b>AL Fernandez D</b> ..... N Y <b>NEW YORK</b> <b>3 Becker R</b> ..... Y Y <b>17 Cole R</b> ..... N Y <b>2 Derounian R</b> ..... Y Y <b>26 Gamble R</b> ..... ✓ ? <b>27 Gwinn R</b> ..... Y N <b>37 Kearney R</b> ..... ✓ ? <b>38 Keating R</b> ..... N Y <b>33 Kilburn R</b> ..... ✓ ? <b>40 Miller R</b> ..... ? Y <b>30 O'Brien D</b> ..... N Y <b>39 Osterlag R</b> ..... N Y <b>42 Pillion R</b> ..... N Y <b>41 Radwan R</b> ..... ? ? <b>43 Reed R</b> ..... ✓ ? <b>35 Riehlman R</b> ..... N Y <b>28 St. George R</b> ..... Y Y <b>16 Taber R</b> ..... Y Y <b>31 Taylor R</b> ..... ✓ ✓ <b>1 Wainwright R</b> ..... Y Y <b>29 Wharton R</b> ..... Y N <b>34 Williams R</b> ..... Y N <b>New York City</b> <b>8 Anuso D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Bosch R</b> ..... Y N <b>24 Buckley D</b> ..... N Y <b>11 Celler D</b> ..... X ? <b>17 Couderc R</b> ..... Y ✓ <b>20 Davidson D</b> ..... N Y <b>7 Delaney D</b> ..... N Y <b>23 Dellinger D</b> ..... N Y <b>18 Donovan D</b> ..... N Y <b>17 Dorn R</b> ..... Y Y <b>27 Fine D</b> ..... N Y <b>25 Finn R</b> ..... Y Y <b>6 Holtzman D</b> ..... N Y	<b>10 Kelly D</b> ..... N Y <b>9 Keogh D</b> ..... N Y <b>19 Klein D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 Latham R</b> ..... Y Y <b>13 Muller D</b> ..... N Y <b>16 Powell D</b> ..... N Y <b>15 Ray R</b> ..... N Y <b>14 Rooney D</b> ..... N Y <b>21 Zelenko D</b> ..... N Y <b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> <b>9 Alexander D</b> ..... N N <b>3 Barden D</b> ..... N N <b>1 Bonner D</b> ..... N N <b>7 Carlyle D</b> ..... N N <b>5 Chatham D</b> ..... ? ? <b>4 Cooley D</b> ..... N Y <b>8 Deane D</b> ..... N Y <b>6 Durham D</b> ..... ? X <b>7 Fountain D</b> ..... N N <b>10 Jonas R</b> ..... Y N <b>11 Jones D</b> ..... N N <b>12 Shuford D</b> ..... ? N <b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> <b>AL Burdick R</b> ..... N N <b>AL Krueger R</b> ..... N N <b>OHIO</b> <b>9 Ashley D</b> ..... N Y <b>14 Ayres R</b> ..... N Y <b>13 Baumhart R</b> ..... Y Y <b>8 Betts R</b> ..... ✓ X <b>22 Bolton, F.P. R.</b> ..... Y Y <b>11 Bolton, O.P. R.</b> ..... Y Y <b>16 Bow R</b> ..... Y N <b>7 Brown R</b> ..... Y N <b>5 Clevenger R</b> ..... N N <b>20 Feighan D</b> ..... N Y <b>18 Hays D</b> ..... ? Y <b>15 Henderson R</b> ..... Y N <b>2 Hess R</b> ..... Y Y <b>10 Jenkins R</b> ..... Y Y <b>19 Kirwan D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 McCulloch R</b> ..... Y N <b>17 McGregor R</b> ..... Y N <b>23 Minshall R</b> ..... Y Y <b>6 Polk D</b> ..... X ✓ <b>3 Schenck R</b> ..... Y Y <b>1 Scherer R</b> ..... N N <b>21 Vanik D</b> ..... N Y <b>12 Vorys R</b> ..... Y Y <b>OKLAHOMA</b> <b>3 Albert D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Belcher R</b> ..... N N <b>2 Edmondson D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Jarman D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 Stead D</b> ..... N Y <b>6 Wickersham D</b> ..... N Y <b>OREGON</b> <b>2 Coen R</b> ..... N N <b>4 Ellsworth R</b> ..... N Y <b>3 Green D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Norblad R</b> ..... Y Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> <b>30 Buchanan D</b> ..... ? ? <b>17 Bush R</b> ..... N Y <b>10 Carrigg R</b> ..... N Y <b>25 Clark D</b> ..... N Y <b>29 Corbett R</b> ..... Y Y <b>9 Dague R</b> ..... N Y <b>28 Eberharter D</b> ..... ? ✓ <b>12 Fenton R</b> ..... N Y <b>11 Flood D</b> ..... N Y <b>27 Fulton R</b> ..... N Y <b>23 Gavin R</b> ..... N N <b>7 James R</b> ..... N Y <b>24 Kearns R</b> ..... N Y <b>21 Kelley D</b> ..... N Y <b>8 King R</b> ..... N N <b>13 McConnell R</b> ..... ? Y <b>26 Morgan D</b> ..... N Y <b>16 Mumma R</b> ..... ? ? <b>19 Quigley D</b> ..... N Y <b>14 Rhodes D</b> ..... N Y <b>22 Saylor R</b> ..... Y N <b>18 Simpson R</b> ..... ? N <b>20 Van Zandt R</b> ..... N N <b>15 Walter D</b> ..... ? ? <b>Philadelphia</b> <b>1 Barrett D</b> ..... N ? <b>3 Byrne D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 Chudoff D</b> ..... N Y <b>2 Granahan D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Green D</b> ..... ? ? <b>6 Scott R</b> ..... Y Y <b>RHODE ISLAND</b> <b>2 Fogarty D</b> ..... X Y <b>1 Forand D</b> ..... N Y <b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> <b>4 Ashmore D</b> ..... N N <b>3 Dorn D</b> ..... N N <b>6 McMillan D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Richards D</b> ..... N Y <b>7 Riley D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Rivers D</b> ..... N Y <b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> <b>2 Berry R</b> ..... N N <b>1 Love R</b> ..... Y N <b>TENNESSEE</b> <b>2 Baker R</b> ..... N Y <b>6 Bass D</b> ..... N N <b>8 Cooper D</b> ..... N Y <b>9 Davis D</b> ..... ? ? <b>4 Ewins D</b> ..... ? Y <b>3 Frazier D</b> ..... ? Y <b>7 Murray D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Priest D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Reece R</b> ..... N N <b>TEXAS</b> <b>5 Alger R</b> ..... N N <b>14 Bell D</b> ..... N N <b>2 Brooks D</b> ..... N Y <b>17 Burleson D</b> ..... N Y <b>AL Dies D</b> ..... ? X	<b>7 Dowdy D</b> ..... N N <b>21 Fisher D</b> ..... N N <b>3 Gentry D</b> ..... N N <b>13 Ikard D</b> ..... N Y <b>20 Kilday D</b> ..... N Y <b>15 Kilgore D</b> ..... N N <b>19 Mahon D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Patman D</b> ..... N Y <b>11 Poage D</b> ..... N Y <b>4 Rayburn D</b> ..... - - <b>18 Rogers D</b> ..... N N <b>16 Rutherford D</b> ..... N N <b>6 Teague D</b> ..... ? ? <b>8 Thomas D</b> ..... N X <b>9 Thompson D</b> ..... N Y <b>10 Thornberry D</b> ..... N Y <b>12 Wright D</b> ..... N Y <b>UTAH</b> <b>2 Dawson R</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Dixon R</b> ..... N Y <b>VERMONT</b> <b>AL Prouty R</b> ..... ? Y <b>VIRGINIA</b> <b>4 Abbitt D</b> ..... N N <b>10 Broyles R</b> ..... N ? <b>3 Gary D</b> ..... N Y <b>2 Hardy D</b> ..... N Y <b>7 Harrison D</b> ..... N N <b>9 Jennings D</b> ..... N N <b>6 Poff R</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Robeson D</b> ..... N N <b>8 Smith D</b> ..... N N <b>5 Tuck D</b> ..... N N <b>WASHINGTON</b> <b>4 Holmes R</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Horan R</b> ..... N Y <b>3 Mack R</b> ..... N N <b>AL Magnuson D</b> ..... N Y <b>1 Pelly R</b> ..... Y Y <b>6 Tollefson R</b> ..... N Y <b>2 Westland R</b> ..... N Y <b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> <b>3 Bailey D</b> ..... N N <b>4 Burnside D</b> ..... N Y <b>6 Byrd D</b> ..... N Y <b>5 Kee D</b> ..... N ? <b>1 Mollohan D</b> ..... N Y <b>2 Stagers D</b> ..... N ✓ <b>WISCONSIN</b> <b>8 Byrnes R</b> ..... Y Y <b>2 Davis R</b> ..... Y N <b>9 Johnson D</b> ..... Y Y <b>7 Laird R</b> ..... Y N <b>10 O'Konski R</b> ..... Y N <b>5 Reuss D</b> ..... Y Y <b>1 Smith R</b> ..... ✓ N <b>6 Van Pelt R</b> ..... Y N <b>3 Withrow R</b> ..... Y N <b>4 Zablocki D</b> ..... Y Y <b>WYOMING</b> <b>AL Thomson R</b> ..... N Y

## ... Lake Michigan Water Diversion Plan

58. Lake Michigan Water Diversion (HR 3210). Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test, on a three-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. Davis (R Wis.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. *Rejected, 74-316, July 6.* (See story, p. 818.)

59. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Adoption of conference report. *Adopted, 262-120, July 7.* (See story, p. 822.)

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
	58	59				58	59				58	59		
Yea	74	262			Yea	3	153			Yea	71	109		
Nay	316	120			Nay	201	48			Nay	115	72		

58/59		58/59		58/59		58/59	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>ALABAMA</b>	
3 Andrews D	N N	5 Patterson R	N Y	8 Denton D	N Y	12 McCormack D	N Y
1 Boykin D	N Y	AL Sadlak R	N Y	2 Halleck R	N Y	9 Nicholson R	N N
7 Elliott D	N Y	2 Seely-Brown R	Y Y	6 Harden R	N Y	11 O'Neill D	N Y
2 Grant D	N N	<b>DELAWARE</b>		10 Harvey R	N Y	3 Philbin D	N Y
9 Huddleston D	N Y	AL McDowell D	N Y	1 Madden D	N Y	5 Rogers R	N Y
8 Jones D	N Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		9 Wilson R	Y Y	13 Wigglesworth R	N Y
5 Rains D	N Y	2 Bennett D	N Y	<b>IOWA</b>		<b>MICHIGAN</b>	
4 Roberts D	N Y	1 Cramer R	? Y	5 Cunningham R	N Y	12 Bennett R	N N
6 Selden D	N Y	4 Fascell D	N Y	6 Dolliver R	N Y	8 Bentley R	N N
<b>ARIZONA</b>		7 Haley D	N N	3 Gross R	N N	10 Cederberg R	N N
1 Rhodes R	Y Y	5 Herlong D	N N	8 Hoenes R	N N	18 Dondoro R	N N
2 Udall D	N Y	8 Matthews D	N Y	7 Jensen R	? N	5 Ford R	Y Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		6 Rogers D	N N	4 LeCompte R	Y Y	6 Hayworth D	N Y
1 Gathings D	N Y	3 Sikes D	? N	1 Schwengel R	N Y	4 Hoffman R	N N
4 Harris D	N Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>		2 Taille R	N N	3 Johansen R	N N
5 Hays D	N Y	8 Blitch D	N N	<b>KANSAS</b>		11 Knox R	N N
7 Mills D	N N	10 Brown D	N Y	1 Avery R	N Y	2 Meader R	N Y
6 Norrell D	N N	5 Davis D	N Y	3 George R	N Y	9 Thompson R	N N
3 Trimble D	N Y	4 Flynt D	N N	5 Hope R	N Y	7 Weicoll R	N Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		3 Forrester D	N Y	4 Rees R	Y N	<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>	
7 Allen R	Y Y	9 Landrum D	N N	2 Scribner R	Y N	13 Diggs D	N Y
6 Baldwin R	N Y	7 Laham D	N Y	6 Smith R	N N	15 Dingell D	? ?
2 Engle D	N Y	2 Pitcher D	? ?	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		17 Griffiths D	N Y
10 Gubser R	Y ?	1 Preston D	N Y	4 Chelf D	N Y	16 Lesinski D	? Y
14 Hagen D	N Y	6 Vinson D	N Y	1 Gregory D	N Y	1 Machrowicz D	? ?
11 Johnson R	Y Y	<b>IDAHO</b>		2 Natcher D	N Y	14 Rabaut D	N Y
4 Mailliard R	Y Y	2 Budge R	Y N	7 Perkins D	N Y	<b>MINNESOTA</b>	
8 Miller D	N Y	1 Pfost D	N Y	3 Robison R	N Y	7 Andersen R	N N
3 Moss D	N Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		8 Sifer D	N N	1 Andresen R	N Y
29 Phillips R	Y N	16 Allen R	N Y	5 Spence D	N Y	8 Blatnik D	N Y
1 Scudder R	N Y	17 Arends R	N Y	6 Walts D	X ✓	5 Judd R	N Y
5 Shelley D	N Y	19 Chipfield R	N Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>		9 Knutson D	N Y
27 Sheppard D	X Y	25 Gray D	N ?	2 Boggs D	N ✓	6 Marshall D	N Y
12 Sisk D	N Y	21 Mack D	X ?	4 Brooks D	N N	4 McCarthy D	N ?
13 Teague R	N Y	15 Mason R	? X	1 Hebert D	N ✓	2 O'Hara R	N N
28 Utt R	N N	24 Price D	N Y	8 Long D	N N	3 Wier D	N N
30 Wilson R	Y Y	14 Reed R	N N	6 Morrison D	N ✓	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	
9 Younger R	Y Y	20 Simpson R	Y N	5 Passman D	N N	1 Abernethy D	N N
<b>Los Angeles County</b>		22 Springer R	N Y	7 Thompson D	N N	6 Colmer D	N N
73 Doyle D	X ?	18 Velde R	N N	3 Willis D	N Y	3 Smith D	N Y
21 Hiestand R	Y Y	23 Varsell R	N Y	<b>MAINE</b>		2 Whitten D	N N
25 Hillings R	Y ?	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>		1 Hale R	Y Y	4 Williams D	N N
20 Hinshaw R	N ?	7 Bowler D	N Y	3 McIntire R	N N	5 Winstead D	N N
19 Holtfield D	N ?	12 Boyle D	N Y	7 Nelson R	Y N	<b>MISSOURI</b>	
22 Holt R	Y Y	13 Church R	N N	<b>MARYLAND</b>		5 Bolling D	N Y
18 Hosmer R	Y Y	1 Dawson D	N Y	2 Devereux R	N Y	9 Cannon D	N Y
16 Jackson R	? ?	8 Gordon D	N Y	4 Fallon D	N Y	8 Carnahan D	? ?
17 King D	N Y	10 Hoffman R	N X	7 Friedel D	N Y	4 Christopher D	N Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y Y	5 Kluczynski D	N Y	3 Garmatz D	N Y	2 Curtis R	Y Y
15 McDonough R	N Y	4 McVey R	N N	6 Hyde R	N Y	6 Hall D	N N
26 Roosevelt D	N Y	3 Murray D	N Y	5 Lankford D	N Y	10 Jones D	N Y
<b>COLORADO</b>		6 O'Brien D	N Y	1 Miller R	Y Y	1 Karsten D	N Y
4 Aspinall D	N Y	2 O'Hara D	N Y	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		11 Moulder D	N N
3 Chennoweth R	N Y	11 Sheehan R	N N	6 Bates R	N Y	7 Short R	N N
2 Hill R	N Y	9 Yates D	N Y	7 Boland D	N Y	3 Sullivan D	N Y
1 Rogers D	N Y	<b>INDIANA</b>		10 Curtis R	N Y	<b>MONTANA</b>	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		4 Adair R	N N	4 Donohoe D	N ?	2 Fjare R	N X
3 Cristella R	N Y	5 Beamer R	N N	1 Herselton R	Y Y	1 Weicoll D	N Y
1 Dodd D	N Y	7 Bray R	Y N	7 Lane D	N Y	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	
4 Morano R	N Y	11 Brownson R	Y N	8 Macdonald D	N Y	7 Chase R	? X
		3 Crepacker R	N N	14 Martin R	N Y	2 Harrison R	N N

## Senate Vote -- Treaties

65. Conventions on War Victims (Execs D, E, F, and G, 82nd Congress, First Session). Provide for revision of existing conventions dealing with sick and wounded of armed forces, prisoners of war, and treatment of civilians. Ratification of four conventions considered en bloc. (Two-thirds majority, or 52 "yeas" required.) Ratified, 77-0, July 6. (See story, p. 819.)

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).  
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
 — Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
	65					65					65			
Yea	77				Yea	40				Yea	37			
Nay	0				Nay	0				Nay	0			

65					65					65					65				
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Hill D	Y				Hickenlooper R	Y				Curtis R	✓				Green D	✓			
Sparkman D	Y				Martin R	Y				Hruska R	Y				Pastore D	Y			
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Goldwater R	Y				Carlson R	Y				Bible D	Y				Johnston D	Y			
Hayden D	Y				Schoeppel R	Y				Malone R	?				Thurmond D	Y			
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Fulbright D	Y				Barkley D	Y				Bridges R	Y				Case R	Y			
McClellan D	Y				Clements D	Y				Cotton R	Y				Mundt R	Y			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Knowland R	Y				Ellender D	Y				Case R	✓				Gore D	Y			
Kuchel R	Y				Long D	Y				Smith R	Y				Kefauver D	Y			
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
Allott R	Y				Payne R	Y				Anderson D	Y				Daniel D	✓			
Millikin R	Y				Smith R	Y				Chavez D	Y				Johnson D	✓			
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Bush R	Y				Beall R	✓				Ives R	Y				Bennett R	Y			
Portell R	✓				Butler R	Y				Lehman D	Y				Watkins R	Y			
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Frear D	Y				Kennedy D	✓				Ervin D	Y				Aiken R	Y			
Williams R	Y				Saltonstall R	Y				Scott D	Y				Flanders R	Y			
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Holland D	Y				McNamara D	Y				Langer R	Y				Byrd D	Y			
Smathers D	Y				Potter R	Y				Young R	Y				Robertson D	Y			
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
George D	✓				Humphrey D	✓				Bender R	Y				Jackson D	Y			
Russell D	?				Thye R	✓				Bricker R	Y				Magnuson D	Y			
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Dworshak R	Y				Eastland D	Y				Kerr D	Y				Kilgore D	Y			
Welker R	?				Stennis D	Y				Monroney D	Y				Neely D	Y			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Dirksen R	?				Hennings D	Y				Morse D	Y				McCarthy R	Y			
Douglas D	Y				Symington D	Y				Neuberger D	Y				Wiley R	?			
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Capehart R	Y				Mansfield D	Y				Duff R	Y				Barrett R	Y			
Jenner R	?				Murray D	✓				Martin R	Y				O'Mahoney D	✓			



(June 28-July 4)

## Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

## In This Appendix...

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**Bills Acted On** . . . . . A-213

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

**Bills Introduced** . . . . . A-216

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

- S 35. Public Law 108. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1. Senate passed, April 14. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 22. President signed June 29.
- S 67. Public Law 94. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 10, amended. Senate passed March 25, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 16, amended. House passed amended, 370-3, June 20. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 20. Senate adopted conference report June 23. House adopted conference report June 23. President signed June 28.
- S 600. Public Law 95. Amend title 18 of U.S.C., re mailing of obscene matter. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported March 16. Senate passed March 28. House passed amended on consent calendar in lieu of HR 3333 June 7. Senate concurred in House amendments June 15. President signed June 28.
- S 666. Public Law 113. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24. House passed June 27. President signed June 30.
- S 1582. Public Law 117. Amend PL 727, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 20, amended. House passed June 27. President signed June 30.
- S 1718. Public Law 115. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. SMITH (R Maine).

Senate Armed Services reported May 20, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Armed Services reported June 23, amended. House passed June 28, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments June 29. President signed June 30.

- S 2266. Public Law 122. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. House passed June 29. President signed June 30.
- S J Res 60. Public Law 96. Direct study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls. JOHNSON (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 25. Senate passed, April 28. House Agriculture reported May 17. House passed on consent calendar June 7. President signed June 28.
- S J Res 62. Public Law 107. Dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate passed April 1. House Administration reported May 24, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 17. President signed June 29.
- S J Res 67. Public Law 114. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines and provide for rehabilitation of interisland commerce of Philippines. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 22, amended. House passed June 22, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23. President signed June 30.
- S J Res 85. Public Law 119. Extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, Small Business Act of 1953, and Defense Production Act of 1950. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27. Senate passed June 28. House passed June 28. President signed June 30.
- HR 208. Public Law 97. Grant consent to Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate compact re waters of Arkansas River. THIMBLE (D Ark.). House Public Works reported May 2, amended. House passed May 2, amended. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.
- HR 2126. Public Law 111. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. House passed May 16. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31. Senate adopted conference report June 16. House adopted conference report June 21. President signed June 29.
- HR 2973. Public Law 116. Provide for conveyance of all right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to Georgia State Board of Education. FORRESTER (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported May 17, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 27. President signed June 30.
- HR 2984. Public Law 98. Authorize E.B. Reyna, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate toll bridge across Rio Grande at or near Los Ebanos, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 11. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.
- HR 3005. Public Law 118. Extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents Assistance Act. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 3, amended. Passed House 394-4, Feb. 8, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 16, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, June 20. House adopted conference report 338-5, June 28. Senate adopted conference report June 28. President signed June 30.
- HR 3878. Public Law 99. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed May 17. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.
- HR 4426. Public Law 103. Amend section 7 of act approved Sept. 22, 1922, as amended, re prohibition of expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed April 18. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.
- HR 4573. Public Law 100. Authorize Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate toll bridge across Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 11. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.



HR 4650. Public Law 105. Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions authorizing regulation of sale and use of fireworks in Canal Zone. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. President signed June 26.

HR 5240. Public Law 112. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 26. House passed March 30, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 3, amended. Senate passed June 6, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 16. House adopted conference report June 22. Senate adopted conference report June 23. President signed June 30.

HR 5560. Public Law 126. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18. House passed June 23, amended. Senate Finance reported June 29, amended. Senate passed June 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30. President signed June 30.

HR 5841. Public Law 101. Repeal fee stamp requirement in Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of Revised Statutes, as amended. CHATHAM (D N.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 5842. Public Law 102. Repeal service charge of 10¢ per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in Department of State. CHATHAM (D N.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 5860. Public Law 104. Authorize certain officers and employees of Department of State and Foreign Service to carry fire arms. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 2, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 6367. Public Law 121. Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported May 19. House passed May 24, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 16, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 27. House adopted conference report June 29. Senate adopted conference report June 29. President signed June 30.

HR 6410. Public Law 106. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto. JONES (D Ala.). House Public Works reported May 24. House passed June 8. Senate Public Works reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 6499. Public Law 110. Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported May 26. House passed June 1. Senate Appropriations reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 21, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 22. House adopted conference report June 23. Senate adopted conference report June 23. President signed June 29.

HR 6871. Public Law 125. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed June 28. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 30. Senate passed June 30. President signed June 30.

HR 6992. Public Law 124. Extend for 1 year existing temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 27. House passed June 27. Senate Finance reported June 29. Senate passed June 30. President signed June 30.

H J Res 232. Public Law 109. Authorize erection of memorial gift from government of Venezuela. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 17. Senate passed June 21. President signed June 29.

H J Res 365. Public Law 120. Make additional appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported June 30. House passed June 30. Senate passed June 30. President signed June 30.

H J Res 366. Public Law 123. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1956 for those government agencies whose 1956 appropriations have not yet been enacted, and provide for increased pay costs. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported June 30, amended. House passed June 30, amended. Senate Senate Appropriations reported June 30. Senate passed June 30. President signed June 30.

## 2. Sent to President

S 727. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.).

Senate District of Columbia reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House District of Columbia reported May 12, amended. House passed 282-32, May 23, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendment May 24. House recommitted to conference committee, 170-165, May 26. House adopted conference report June 29. Senate adopted conference report June 30.

HR 619. Provide that U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". BENNETT (D Fla.). House Banking and Currency reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27. Senate passed June 29.

HR 5188. Prohibit publication by government of U.S. of any prediction re apple prices. HARRISON (D Va.). House Agriculture reported May 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President vetoed July 1.

HR 5502. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 13. House passed April 14. Senate Appropriations reported May 26, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 23. House adopted conference report July 1. Senate adopted conference report July 1.

HR 6042. Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 5. House passed, 382-0 May 12. Senate Appropriations reported June 14, amended. Senate passed amended, 80-0, June 20. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 21. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.

HR 6239. Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported May 12. House passed May 19, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 23, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 27. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.

HR 6795. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 14. House passed June 27. Senate passed June 28, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 29.

## 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 184. Make certain changes in regulation of public utilities in D.C. PAYNE (R Maine), BEALL (R Md.), MORSE (D Ore.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 28, amended. Senate passed June 30, amended.

S 464. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 609. Provide rewards for information re illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 28, amended.

S 667. Exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of acts of June 7, 1938, (52 Stat. 611) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622) as amended. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 669. Provide an elected mayor, city council, school board and nonvoting delegate to House of Representatives for District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported April 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 756. Provide that U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects. HUBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 987. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to re-establish their common boundary. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed on call of calendar June 30, amended.

S 1041. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 1292. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

- S 1464. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights of way and timber access roads. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended, in lieu of HR 4664. Senate disagreed to House amendment June 27. House insisted on its amendment June 29.
- S 1577. Enable state of Connecticut to proceed with its program of highway modernization. BUSH (R Conn.), PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate Public Works reported June 29, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 30, amended.
- S 1633. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Senate passed June 29.
- S 1713. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed after passage of HR 5891 June 28.
- S 1792. Amend section 10 of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, authorizing assumption of insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of federal employees with its members. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.
- S 1849. Provide for grant of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17. Senate passed June 29.
- S 2220. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 14. Senate passed HR 6795, a similar bill, June 28.
- S 2920. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and economic foreign aid. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 27. Senate passed, amended, 59-18, June 2. House Foreign Affairs reported June 24, amended. House passed, 273-128, June 30, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 1.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 928. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to provide for control of air pollution. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended.
- S 2391. Extend Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years. FREAR (D Del.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 30, amended.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 5891. Provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. ROGERS (D Texas). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, amended. House passed June 20, amended. Senate passed June 28, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 29.
- HR 6829. Authorize certain construction at military, naval and air force installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20. House passed, amended, 317-2, June 27. Senate Armed Services reported June 30, amended. Senate passed July 1, amended.
- HR 7000. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. HROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 28. House passed July 1, amended.
- HR 7117. Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year 1956. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported June 30. House passed July 1.
- H J Res 157. Establish Commission on Government Security. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 23, amended. House passed June 29, amended.
- H J Res 359. Authorize designation of Oct. 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day. MCCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed June 29.
- H Con Res 109. Authorize appointment of congressional delegation to attend NATO Parliamentary Conference. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House adopted, 338-31, June 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 30. Senate passed July 1.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 65. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954 (PL 632, 83rd Cong.) re registration of judgments in or from District Court of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended.
- HR 191. Regulate election of delegates representing D.C. to national political conventions. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia

- reported May 20. House passed May 23. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, amended.
- HR 245. Amend act approved Jan. 27, 1905, as amended, re construction and maintenance of University of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1.
- HR 482. Provide for conveyance of portion of former O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., to state of Missouri. SHORT (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended.
- HR 605. Provide for abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended.
- HR 2889. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Necedah, Wis. to village of Necedah. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended.
- HR 3210. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. O'BRIEN (D Ill.). House Public Works reported June 29.
- HR 3757. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended.
- HR 3990. Authorize investigation and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, amended. House passed June 1, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1, amended.
- HR 4744. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended.
- HR 4792. Amend section 372 of title 28 U.S.C. re retirement of judges who do not voluntarily resign due to disability. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 28.
- HR 5222. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.
- HR 5614. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended.
- HR 6248. Provide for maintenance of roster of retired judges available for special judicial duty and for their assignment to such duty by Chief Justice of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 28.
- HR 6277. Amend subsection 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 28.
- HR 6331. Authorize territory of Hawaii, through its duly designated officers and boards, to negotiate compromise agreement, exchange with, sell or lease to owners of certain shorelands, certain tidelands, both in territory of Hawaii, and to make covenants with such owners, in settlement of certain damage claims and for conveyance of littoral rights. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28.
- HR 6417. Revise and reenact act entitled "Act authorizing Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain and operate bridge across Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark.," approved May 17, 1939. SMITH (D Miss.). House Public Works reported July 1.
- HR 6472. Amend further Public Buildings Act of 1949 to promote redevelopment of southwestern portion of D.C. BRUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 1, amended.
- HR 6573. Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28.
- HR 6600. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 28, amended.
- HR 6641. Modify project for Denison Reservoir on Red River in Texas and Oklahoma in order to provide for highway bridge across Lake Texoma. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Public Works reported July 1.
- HR 6645. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re determination of rates and charges for such gas. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.
- HR 6766. Make appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and Civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported June 10. House passed June 16, amended. Senate Appropriations reported July 1, amended.

- HR 7034. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. KILGORE (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 29.
- HR 7035. Amend section 1 of act entitled "Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). KILGORE (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 29.
- HR 7049. Revise, codify and enact into law, title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces" and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 28.
- HR 7089. Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans. HARDY (D Va.). House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits reported June 28.

- H J Res 276. Authorize Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Texas and such county to convey a portion thereof to state of Texas. FISHER (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended.
- H J Res 330. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported June 29, amended.
- H Res 262. Authorize Subcommittee on Printing to make studies and inquiries re unnecessary government printing and paper work. HAYS (D Ohio). House Rules reported June 28, amended.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE               | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS            | Civil Service                |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE       | Commemorative                |
| Housing & Schools            | Congress                     |
| Safety & Health              | Constitution, Civil Rights   |
| Social Security              | Crimes, Courts, Prisons      |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY            | District of Columbia         |
| Administrative Policy        | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| International Relations      | Land and Land Transfers      |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office                  |
| 5. LABOR                     | Presidential Policy          |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS       | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY   |
| Defense Policy               | Business & Banking           |
| Veterans                     | Commerce & Communications    |
|                              | Natural Resources            |
|                              | Public Works & Reclamation   |
|                              | Taxes & Tariffs              |

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

### 1. Agriculture

- ABETT (D Va.) HR 7090.....6/29/55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco marketing quotas. Agriculture.
- HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 7149.....7/1/55. Reemphasize trade development as primary purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Agriculture.
- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7118.....6/30/55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to facilitate orderly development, improvement, conservation and utilization of forests and other resources and products thereof, on national forests and other lands which he administers. Agriculture.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7127.....6/30/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 re requirement to include rice in set aside provisions of such Act. Agriculture.
- WATTS (D Ky.) (by request) HR 7109.....6/29/55. Establish system of distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to unemployed persons. Agriculture.

### 2. Appropriations

- CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 366.....6/30/55. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for fiscal year 1955. Appropriations.
- NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 7117.....6/30/55. Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.
- NORRELL (D Ark.) H J Res 365.....6/30/55. Make additional appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through July 4, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,403	7,169
Joint Resolutions	87	374
Concurrent Resolutions	45	186
Simple Resolutions	121	296
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>8,025</b>

### 3. Education and Welfare

#### HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 7152.....7/1/55. Authorize federal assistance to states and local communities in financing expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. Labor.

#### SAFETY AND HEALTH

- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7153.....7/1/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7126.....6/30/55. Provide grants to assist states to meet cost of poliomyelitis vaccination programs. Commerce.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2382.....6/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide extra credit for postponed retirement. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2383.....6/30/55. Amend Social Security Act to increase insurance benefit of wife or husband of individual entitled to old-age insurance benefit from one-half to three-fourths of old-age benefit of such individual, and increase insurance benefit of widow or widower of such individual from three-fourths to whole old-age insurance benefit of such individual. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2384.....6/30/55. Amend title I, IV, X and XIV of Social Security Act to increase federal financial participation in public assistance plans established pursuant to such titles so that the states may make appropriate adjustments in their payments to beneficiaries under such plans to provide for increased cost of living. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2385.....6/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum old-age insurance benefit from \$30 to \$35 per month. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2386.....6/30/55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act by extending for 2 years increased federal financial participation for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to dependent children. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2387.....6/30/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, and to provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2388.....6/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2389.....6/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child shall be considered adopted child of deceased individual where such individual, before his death, had filed an appropriate petition for adoption of such child. Finance.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 7091.....6/29/55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 361.....6/28/55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) H J Res 363.....6/28/55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 184.....7/1/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Con Res 179.....6/28/55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

HERLONG (D Fla.) H Con Res 182.....6/30/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in NATO. Foreign Affairs.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 7108.....6/29/55. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 as amended, to expedite final determination of claims. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D Texas) H J Res 374.....7/1/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 181.....6/29/55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

NELSON (R Maine) H J Res 362.....6/28/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H Con Res 180.....6/28/55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) H Con Res 185.....7/1/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) H Con Res 186.....7/1/55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations. Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 7129.....6/30/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75¢ to \$1.25. Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### DEFENSE POLICY

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2395.....6/30/55. Extend for 1 year free mailing privileges provided by act of July 12, 1950, as amended, for members of armed forces in specified areas. Civil Service.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2361.....6/29/55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2362.....6/29/55. Amend section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, re certain real property transactions involving more than \$25,000. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7052.....6/28/55. Repeal section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress requiring military services to come into agreement with congressional committees re real estate actions involving sums in excess of \$25,000. Armed Services.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7121.....6/30/55. Validate payments of mileage made to U.S. Army and Air Force personnel pursuant to permanent change of station orders authorizing travel by commercial aircraft. Judiciary.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7089.....6/28/55. Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7125.....6/30/55. Extend to June 30, 1956 free mailing privileges granted by act of July 12, 1950 to members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 7049.....6/28/55. Revise, codify and enact into law title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces," and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." Judiciary.

### VETERANS

ADAIR (R Ind.) HR 7144.....7/1/55. Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans Administration to be service-connected. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 7107.....6/29/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to conform to accepted policies and procedures in GI housing program. Veterans.

## 7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

BEALL (R Md.) S 2394.....6/30/55. Provide for enlargement of Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md. Interior.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 2378.....6/30/55. Provide for designation of naval shipyard, referred to as Portsmouth Naval Ship Yard as Kittery-Portsmouth Naval Ship Yard at Kittery, Maine. Armed Services.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H J Res 370.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 7131.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H J Res 367.....6/30/55. Establish Dec. 15 of every year as Bill of Rights Day. Judiciary.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 7132.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7158.....7/1/55. Provide that miniature bronze replica of Marine Corps War Memorial shall be placed at grave of each of participants in flag raising on Iwo Jima. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7130.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 369.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

FULTON (D Pa.) H J Res 368.....7/1/55. Amend pledge of allegiance to flag of U.S.A. Judiciary.

HIRSTAND (R Calif.) H Con Res 183.....6/30/55. Extend gratitude of Congress to honorable Herbert Hoover. Government Operations.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 7133.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 7134.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) H J Res 371.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 7135.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 7136.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall be hereafter known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 7137.....6/30/55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H J Res 372.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 7128.....6/30/55. Incorporate National Music Council. Judiciary.

TOLLEFSON (D Wash.) H J Res 373.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 7098.....6/29/55. Establish general policy and procedures re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property. Interior.

### CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2402.....7/1/55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing of certain annuities. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7050.....6/28/55. Amend act of Oct. 15, 1949, re rate of compensation of Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers. Civil Service.



# COMMEMORATIVE

\*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) § 2401.....7/1/55. Provide that likenesses of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln as produced on Mount Rushmore National Memorial appear on \$1 bills. Banking and Currency.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 7119.....6/30/55. Provide for erection of statue of David Crockett in national statutory hall of the Capitol. House Administration.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 7065.....6/28/55. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of Whitehall, Washington County, N.Y. Civil Service.

## CONGRESS

\*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Bricker (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.) § 2346.....6/28/55. Establish permanent committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. Rules.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 296.....7/1/55. Authorize Clerk of House of Representatives to appear as witness in response to subpoena duces tecum issued by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, but removal of documents from file not authorized.

## CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

EASTLAND (D Miss.) § 2375.....6/29/55. Provide for 5-year terms of office for members of Subversive Activities Control Board with one of such terms expiring in each calendar year. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) § 2376.....6/29/55. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for preliminary evaluation of derogatory information concerning individuals seeking government employment. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) § 2359.....6/28/55. Provide for designation by President of chief judges of judicial circuits of U.S. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7063.....6/28/55. Provide for creation of 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington and for circuit judges constituting 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7070.....6/28/55. Require any attorney at law practicing before federal court or appearing before congressional committee as counsel for witness testifying before such committee or appearing as counsel before any department or agency in executive branch of government of U.S., to file a non-Communist affidavit. Judiciary.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 7106.....6/29/55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for Southern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment in civil action to determine who has title to real property in Fresno County, Calif., known as Sewer Farm. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 7161.....7/1/55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re relief of chief judges of district and circuit courts from performance of duties at age 75. Judiciary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

\*MORSE (D Ore.), Neely (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.), Case (R N.J.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.) § J Res 87.....7/1/55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize merger of street-railway corporations operating in D.C.", approved January 14, 1933, as amended. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7120.....6/30/55. Provide that Commissioners of D.C. shall take possession of and operate Capital Transit Co. within D.C. in event of interruption of service due to strike or lockout. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) (by request) HR 7146.....7/1/55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7159.....7/1/55. Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, and Fire Department, of D.C., U.S. Park Police, and White House Police. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7061.....6/28/55. Authorize Board of Education of D.C. to borrow motor vehicles for use in motor vehicle driver education and training course in public schools of D.C., and excuse owners of vehicles loaned to public, private or parochial schools for driver training purposes from payment of certain fees and taxes during period of such loan. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7100.....6/29/55. Provide full and fair disclosure of character of charitable, benevolent, patriotic or other solicitations in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7101.....6/29/55. Amend article I, title V of District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, re inheritance taxes. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7102.....6/29/55. Amend act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422) to provide for appointment by Commissioners of D.C. of special policemen. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7103.....6/29/55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of the District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools and other institutions. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7104.....6/29/55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7105.....6/29/55. Amend law re residence of assistant assessors for D.C. to provide that such assessors have resided in D.C. metropolitan area for at least five years. D.C.

## INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2363.....6/29/55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7055.....6/28/55. Grant territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath navigable waters within boundaries of territory of Alaska. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7058.....6/28/55. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 7157.....7/1/55. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands. Interior.

## LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

\*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) § 2348.....6/28/55. Establish certain requirements re notice of sale of certain isolated tracts of public land and limit application of preference rights granted to owners of contiguous land in such sales. Interior.

\*ROBERTSON (D Va.), Byrd (D Va.) § 2351.....6/28/55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7073.....6/28/55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7062.....6/28/55. Provide for payment to state of Washington by U.S. for cost of replacing and relocating portion of secondary highway of such state which was condemned and taken by U.S. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 7156.....7/1/55. Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. Government Operations.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 7097.....6/29/55. Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in portion of lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam project, to former owners thereof. Interior.

## POST OFFICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) § 2403.....7/1/55. Authorize dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by General Services Administration. Civil Service.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 7124.....6/30/55. Amend act approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 610) re size and weight of parcel post. Civil Service.

## PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2364.....6/29/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re conduct of records management programs by federal agencies, and transfer of certain records to national archives. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2365.....6/29/55. Extend authority of General Services Administration re warehouses and other storage facilities operated by civilian agencies of government. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2366.....6/29/55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2367.....6/29/55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2368.....6/29/55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) § 2369.....6/29/55. Provide for improving accounting methods in executive branch of government. Government Operations.



ALGER (R Texas) HR 7053.....6/28/55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### BUSINESS AND BANKING

FREAR (D Del.) S 2391.....6/30/55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended re extension of certain powers for two years.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2360.....6/29/55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Government Operations.

\*PAYNE (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Green (D R.I.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.) S 2379.....6/30/55. Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. Interior.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2350.....6/28/55. Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion and require divestment of their non-banking interests. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7051.....6/28/55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Armed Services.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 7056.....6/28/55. Protect integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening laws re ownership of stock in such banks. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7069.....6/28/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953, re loans to groups of businessmen in lieu of individual loans. Banking and Currency.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 7096.....6/29/55. Amend sections 3 and 4 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and to allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their respective businesses as independent enterprises. Judiciary.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7071.....6/28/55. Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Banking and Currency.

### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 7122.....6/30/55. Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended re definition of certain terms, annual plan for development of public airports and sums authorized for carrying out of such Act. Commerce.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 7067.....6/28/55. Require certain vessels to have a two-way radio. Commerce.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

\*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Chavez (D N.M.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.) S J Res 86.....6/30/55. Subject submerged lands under marginal seas to provisions of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Interior.

KERR (D Okla.) S 2373.....6/29/55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re issuance of bonds to assist in financing power program. Public Works.

MCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2372.....5/29/55. Amend act to promote conservation of wildlife, fish, and game to promote integration of wildlife-conservation programs with water-resource developments. Commerce.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7145.....7/1/55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of tin in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7066.....6/28/55. Provide for conservation of anthracite-coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite-mine drainage. Interior.

### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

\*CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 2380.....6/30/55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan of improvement for Missouri River Basin to include certain flood-control works in Gering Valley, Neb. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2393.....6/30/55. Provide for comprehensive investigation and survey to determine what action should be taken to meet flood and major drainage problems in vicinity of Chicago, Ill. Public Works.

\*KERR (D Okla.), Chavez (D N.M.), Gore (D Tenn.), Symington (D Mo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Thurmond (D S.C.), McNamara (D Mich.), Martin (R Pa.), Case (R S.D.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Cotton (R N.H.) S 2374.....6/29/55. Authorize Secretary of Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2398.....7/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to permit state of Pennsylvania to repay to federal government amounts expended on certain federal-aid road construction. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 7072.....6/28/55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7099.....6/29/55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

GAVIN (R Pa.) HR 7138.....6/30/55. Authorize improvement of North Fork Creek, Red Bank Creek and Sandy Lick Creek at and in vicinity of Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa. Public Works.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7092.....6/29/55. Provide for improvement of Mississippi River at and in vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., for flood control. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7154.....7/1/55. Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Neb., of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

### TAXES AND TARIFFS

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2390.....6/30/55. Consent to taxation of certain federal property by state and local tax authorities to provide for payment to such authorities of sums in lieu of taxes re certain other federal property. Government Operations.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 2377.....6/30/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

\*THURMOND (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ellender (D La.), Ervin (D S.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D La.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Mundt (R S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.) S Res 121.....7/1/55. Direct Tariff Commission to make investigation of effects of tariff agreements entered into at GATT Conference at Geneva on domestic textile industry. Finance.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 7054.....6/28/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7057.....6/28/55. Make provision re income-tax treatment where taxpayer recovers a substantial amount held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7123.....6/30/55. Amend PL 587 by permitting withholding by federal government from wages of employees of certain taxes imposed by municipalities. Ways and Means.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 7147.....7/1/55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7148.....7/1/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide personal exemption re certain dependents in Republic of Philippines. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7059.....6/28/55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7060.....6/28/55. Amend section 4141 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers' excise tax on phonograph records. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7150.....7/1/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for exclusion from gross income in certain cases of indebtedness discharged 20 years or more after date on which it was incurred. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7151.....7/1/55. Amend section 503 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of loans. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7160.....7/1/55. Clarify jurisdiction of tax court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7093.....6/29/55. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income-

tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954, and extend its provisions to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

McCARATHY (D Minn.) HR 7068.....6/28/55. Extend period during which claims for floor-stocks refunds may be filed with respect to certain manufacturers' excise taxes which were reduced by Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7094.....6/29/55. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.) Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7095.....6/29/55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to certain athletic events held for benefit of U.S. Olympic Association. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7064.....6/28/55. Amend section 421 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for exercise of restricted stock options after termination of employment. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7155.....7/1/55. Provide that outer covering of income-tax returns mailed to taxpayers shall not bear colored stripes or other identification devices. Ways and Means.



## Late Developments

July 8, 1955

Late developments of the week ending July 8, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the July 15 Weekly Report.

**FOREIGN AID FUNDS** -- The House Appropriations Committee July 8 reported a bill (HR 7224 -- H Rept 1086) to appropriate \$2,638,741,750 for foreign aid. The sum was \$647,058,250 less than Congress authorized July 7 and \$627,900,000 less than the President sought. The Committee complained of a "chaotic fiscal situation" in the military aid part of the program.

**AEC NOMINATION** -- Allen Whitfield (R), Des Moines attorney, July 8 asked that President Eisenhower withdraw his nomination to be an Atomic Energy Commission member. The nomination had been pending four months before the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee. In a letter to the President, Whitfield wrote he had been made the "victim of insinuations," and the Committee had sought information of the "most extraordinary nature," some of it about his clients' affairs.

**CONGRESSMAN INDICTED** -- Rep. John J. Bell (D Texas) was indicted July 8 by the Guadalupe County, Texas, grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to commit theft of \$154,810 in connection with state veterans land purchases. Bell, who had testified he had rendered legal services to some persons who procured land, said: "I deny any guilt. I violated no law."

Developmental



















































































# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of July 8, 1955

REPORTED  PASSED  KILLED  SIGNED 

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
FORMOSA POLICY					
GERMAN TREATIES					
EXCISE EXTENSION					
INCOME TAX CUT		 	 		
RECIPROCAL TRADE					
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM					
FOREIGN AID FUNDS					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD					
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
DRAFT EXTENSION					
RESERVE PROGRAM					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS					
HIGHWAY PROGRAM					
HOUSING					
MINIMUM WAGE					
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS					
UPPER COLORADO					
CONGRESSIONAL PAY					
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.59%)					
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.0%)					
FEDERAL PAY RAISE					
CAMPAIGN SPENDING					
NATURAL GAS					

APPROPRIATIONS -- Of the 13 major money bills for fiscal 1956, the President has signed eight, Congress has completed action on another, a conference committee has reported one, another is still in conference, the House has passed one; and the House Appropriations Committee has reported another.

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## The Week in Congress

**Cash Cut** Congress approved and sent to the White House a bill authorizing \$3,285,800,000 in foreign aid, but few believed the program would cost that much. The reason: Funds to finance the mutual security program must be provided in a separate bill, and the version reported by the House Appropriations Committee would provide only \$2,638,741,750. Two-thirds of the cut was made in the military aid program. The Committee complained of the program's "chaotic fiscal situation," recommended trimming it to \$705 million even though Congress had just authorized \$1,133,000,000.

### Dixon-Yates

The Dixon-Yates controversy generated new voltage, but the end result was more heat than light. A Senate committee wrote into an appropriations bill a stipulation that \$6.5 million, earmarked for transmission lines to link the proposed Dixon-Yates plant with the Tennessee Valley Authority system, should not be obligated if the city of Memphis, Tenn., carried out its plan to build its own generator rather than accept Dixon-Yates power. The Senate accepted the stipulation, and so did Senate-House conferees. Meanwhile, the Justice Department assigned the FBI to find out if Memphis' proposal was made in good faith. This, contended Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), was "distasteful." Kefauver heads a committee investigating the role of the Budget Bureau in the controversial contract.

### Unreserved

The Administration's reserve program, after clearing the House in its second try, ran into some unreserved criticism in a Senate committee. An AFL spokesman said the program was "frankly experimental," and a farm group leader said it should be delayed. A lawmaker complained that the existing program was "dangerously weak."

### Wage Difference

President Eisenhower told a news conference a hike in the minimum wage, from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour, was still high on his list of "must" legislation. A House committee was cooperative, up to a point. The following day it voted to boost the minimum all the way to \$1 an hour. A \$1 wage floor has already been set by the Senate.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

### Juveniles and Jersey Joe

A Senate subcommittee considering bills to help cope with juvenile delinquency problems called a real heavyweight to the stand. The witness: Jersey Joe Walcott, a former boxing champion. Said Walcott: "We need more old-fashioned fathers and mothers" who will "make their youngsters face up to a knowledge of right and wrong."

### Money Measures

**Public Works** The Senate passed a bill providing \$1.4 billion for public works construction. A conference committee trimmed \$12 million off the measure in reporting a compromise version.

**State-Justice** Congress completed action on a fiscal 1956 appropriations bill granting \$466 million to the State and Justice Departments and related agencies.

**Legislative** The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill granting \$66 million to run the legislative branch of the government during fiscal 1956.

### Funds for Forces

The Senate passed a measure authorizing a \$2.4 billion construction program for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Central Intelligence Agency. The Air Force would get half the money, with the Army and Navy splitting most of the rest.

### Four Treaties

The Senate approved four treaties designed to provide more humane treatment for war victims -- wounded soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and civilians.